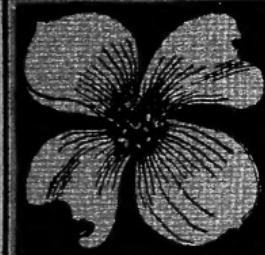


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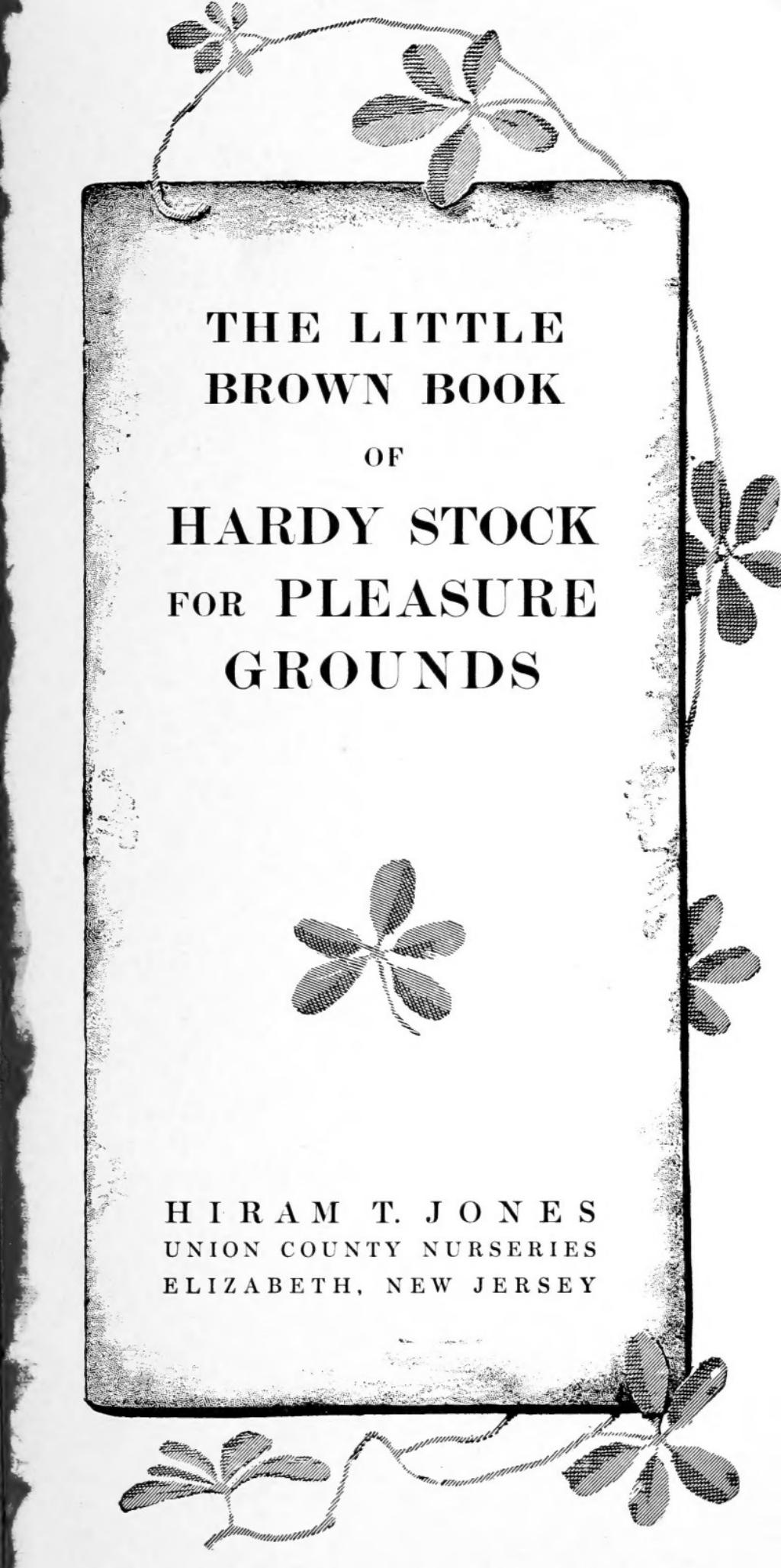


*The Little
Brown Book*

of

*Hardy Stock
for Pleasure
Grounds*

HIRAM T. JONES
Union County Nurseries
ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY



**THE LITTLE
BROWN BOOK**

OF

**HARDY STOCK
FOR PLEASURE
GROUNDS**



**HIRAM T. JONES
UNION COUNTY NURSERIES
ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY**

Copyright, 1903
BY HIRAM T. JONES

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*Designed, Illustrated and Printed
by J. Horace McFarland Company,
Horticultural Printers, Harrisburg, Pa.*

Foreword

AMONG appreciative people who for years have written me delightful letters about my "Hardy Stock for Pleasure Grounds," this little book is sure of careful consideration. To others I commend it as fairly representing a stock that I earnestly try to keep worthy of a critical trade among people who deserve, and will have, the best that can be offered.

PLEASURE GROUNDS never yet were so carefully and completely planted as to leave no room for the improving changes that give such interest to gardening. Almost any effect desired can now be produced with Hardy Ornamentals, which are planted in larger quantities every year. Send a complete list of your needs for my quotations. MY TWENTY-NINE YEARS OF EXPERIENCE may also be of some benefit in making selections.

MY NURSERIES HAVE BEEN INSPECTED by our State Entomologist, and are free from San José scale and other pests. *A copy of his Certificate goes with each order.*

Elizabeth is of easy access, being on the main lines of the C. R. R. of N. J. and the Penna. R. R., with over 100 trains per day to and from New York.

HIRAM T. JONES
ELIZABETH, N. J.

NURSERIES

*Near Salem Mills, just off
Morris Ave.*

OFFICE, 49 NORTH AVE.

*Take Lyons Farms Car
up North Broad St. to North Ave.*

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

Trees for Shade and Ornament

Besides the ordinary sizes of trees, which I offer in the best grade of stock that is healthy, handsome and frequently transplanted, I also make a specialty of

LARGE SPECIMEN TREES AND SHRUBS

both Deciduous and Evergreen. These have been transplanted carefully several times, so as to lift easily with thick balls of earth and fibrous roots, ensuring their safety in final transplanting. These trees will soon develop into fine ornaments, as their trunks are symmetrical and well branched.

I ALSO MOVE LARGE TREES, 4 to 20 inches in diameter, guaranteeing them for two years. This work is done for me by a company having the best equipment for the purpose of any in America.

The Great Groups MAPLES

Acer campestre. This, the European Cork Maple, is valued for planting on high, dry grounds, and as an undergrowth. Of neat, moderate growth, with small leaves, forming a dense, rounded top. 5 to 6 ft., 75c.; 7 to 9 ft., \$1.25.

A. dasycarpum. The Silver Maple's quick growth and adaptability to all soils ensure enormous sales for it. Our stock is of the best, and will quickly form large, spreading trees. 8 to 10 ft., 25c.; 10 to 12 ft., 75c.

var. **Wieri laciniatum.** Wier's variety has delicately cut leaves and distinct, half-drooping habit. 7 to 8 ft., 50c.; 8 to 10 ft., 75c.

A. Negundo. Box Elder. Large trees of quick growth. 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

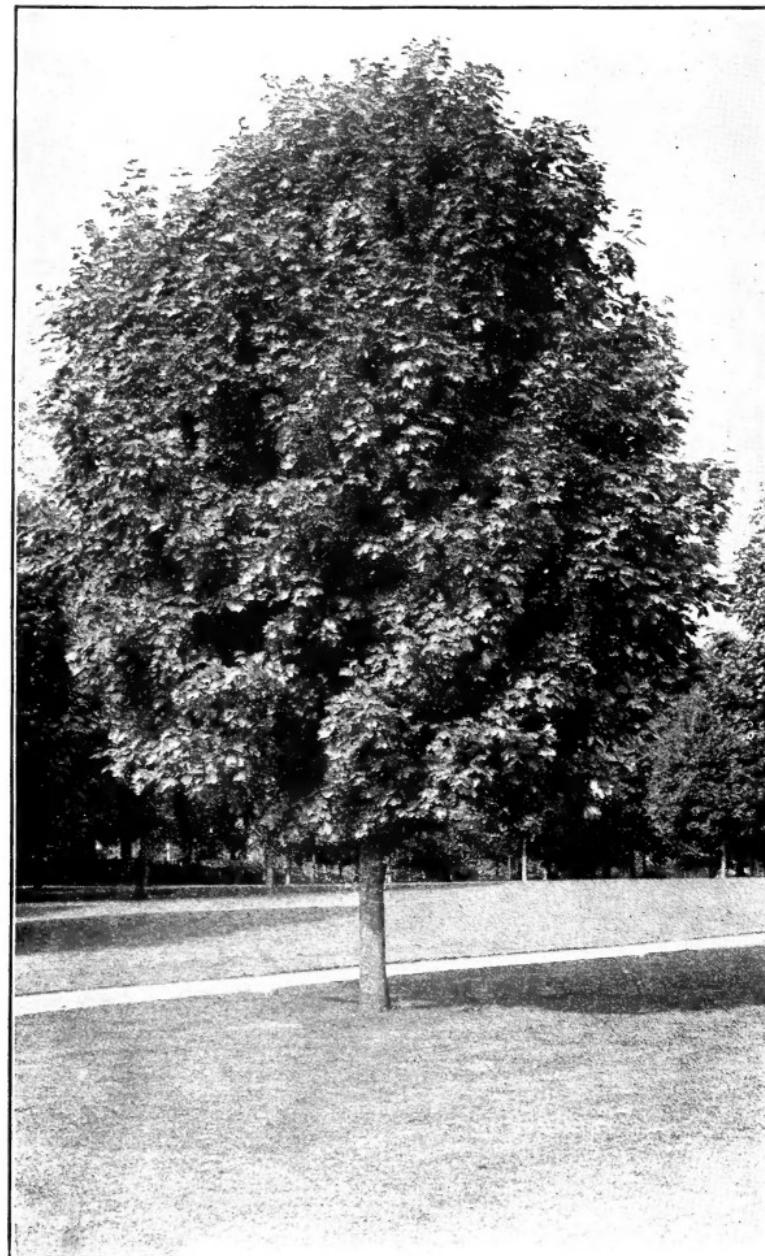
A. platanoides. The Norway Maple, while it does not grow so rapidly as the Silver, is a more permanent tree, requires little pruning, grows large, shapely, compact, neat, and roots deeply, so that grass grows well about it. 8 to 10 ft., 50c.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1; specimens, 12 to 14 ft., \$2 to \$3.

Union County Nurseries

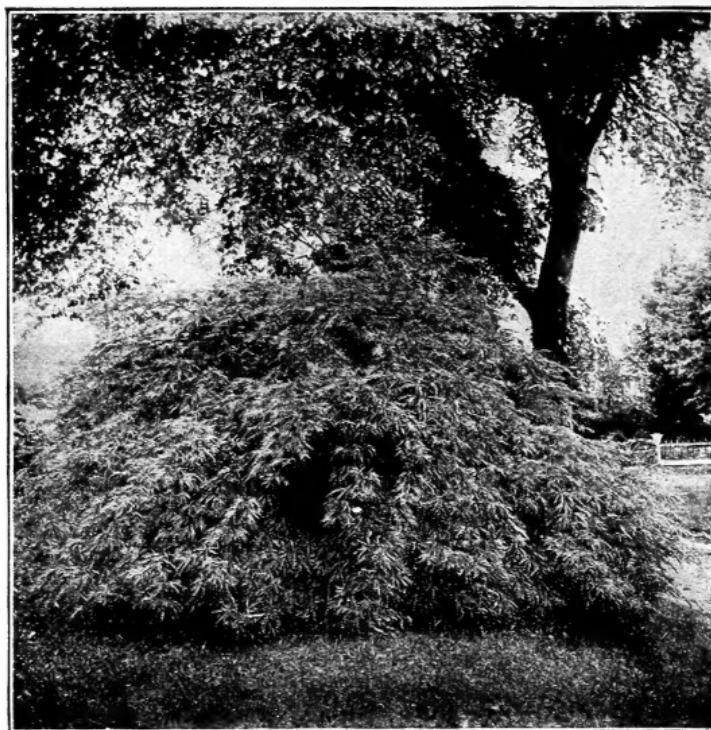
Acer platanoides, var. **Schwedleri**. The Purple Norway Maple is a new and valuable tree, with spring effects as fine as those of the best purple beeches. Its autumn tints are rich yellow. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

A. rubrum. The Scarlet Maple's gay bloom flashes out as one of the earliest heralds of spring; its leaves glow in autumn with the same rich color. 4 to 6 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

var. **fastigiata**. An elegant new pyramidal form. A notable specimen is in the park surrounding the capitol at Hartford, Conn. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.



Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)



Japanese Maple (*Acer polymorphum*)

Acer saccharinum. Sugar Maple. The famous Maple avenues along the Hudson are planted with this species. The trees are straight, symmetrically spreading and of grand proportions. One of the most enduring of all Maples, yet next to the Silver in rapidity of growth. 8 to 10 ft., 50c.; 10 to 12 ft., 75c. Specimens, 12 to 14 ft., \$2 to \$5.

A. Tataricum Ginnala. This is really a large and handsome shrub, with small, fine-cut leaves; hardier than the Japan Maples, and useful in climates too cold for them. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

JAPANESE MAPLES

These, also, are elegant shrubs, so we class them by themselves as indispensable bits of garden furniture, valued for lines, masses, groups and beds of color.

Acer Japonicum aureum. The Golden-leaved species; still rare. Leaves shaded in green, bronze and gold. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50.

A. polymorphum. The young shoots are bright red; the unfolded leaves small, deeply lobed, bright green. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$1.50.

var. atropurpureum. Blood-leaved. Planted about 4 feet apart in groups or beds, this shrub gives sparkling crimson color-masses, unequaled in effectiveness. This is also a fine specimen sort. 18 in., \$1; 2 ft., \$1.50; $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2; 3 ft., \$2.50; specimens, 3 to 4 ft., \$5 to \$10.

Union County Nurseries

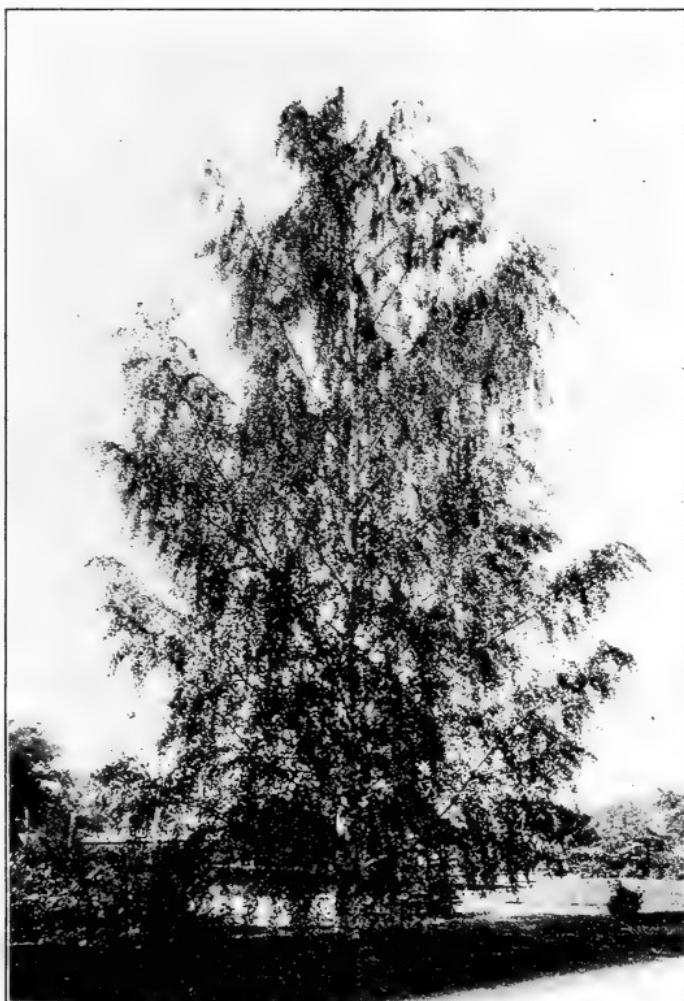
Acer polymorphum, var. *dissectum*. Cut-leaved. A distinct and wonderfully pretty form of drooping growth. The foliage is as dainty and fine as a fern's. 2 ft., \$2.

var. dissectum atropurpureum. Of the same fine, fern-like character as *dissectum*, but glowing with the color of the Blood-leaved. The branches are as beautiful as sprays of flowers. Some specimens are a rich rose color when young. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.50; specimens, \$5 to \$10.

BIRCHES

The Birches, as a family, are distinguished for their grace, their silvery or snowy trunks, and their rapid growth, even on poor, stony soils and in exposed situations. In planting really fine grounds of any extent they are used in quantity.

Betula alba. European White Birch; Wordsworth's "Lady of the Woods." 6 to 8 ft., 75c.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.



European White Birch (*Betula alba*)

Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.

Betula alba, var. **fastigiata**. Of fine, pyramidal habit. 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

var. **laciniata**. The Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, famous everywhere for wonderful grace and beauty, is of slender yet vigorous growth, the leader ascending until it becomes a tall tree, the branches drooping gracefully on every side, the fine-cut leaves but half concealing the marble-white column of the trunk. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

var. **pendula Youngii**. Our stock is grafted on stems 4 to 5 feet high, that display the pendulous heads to good effect. 5 ft., \$1.

var. **purpurea**. Purple Birch. The purple leaves and trunk form a rich contrast to the others. 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

B. lenta. The well-known Sweet or Cherry Birch. Aromatic bark and leaves. 4 to 5 ft., 50c.; 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

B. lutea. Yellow Birch. Tall and symmetrical, with bark of yellowish gray. 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

B. papyracea. The Paper, or Canoe Birch is an exceptionally fine species, unusually tall in stature, large in leaf, and brilliantly white in bark. 6 to 8 ft., 75c.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

B. Maximowiczii. An elegant and conspicuous park tree, with large leaves and rich yellow bark. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

BEECHES

All the Beeches are beautiful, even when quite young, and grow magnificent with age. They are of moderate growth and rounded, spreading stature, with lustrous leaves disposed in horizontal masses. Of special value for specimens, avenues and screens. Cut back severely when planting.

Fagus ferruginea (Americana). Our well-known light-barked American forest tree. 5 to 7 ft., \$1.

F. sylvatica. European Beech. More compact and of slower growth; foliage darker, clinging through winter; useful as a screen or hedge. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

var. **asplenifolia**. A rare and pretty tree of lower growth, with delicately cut leaves. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

var. **pendula**. Weeping Beech. The distinctly weeping branches are odd and angular in growth, giving the tree a unique and picturesque effect that is very striking. 6 ft., \$1.

var. **purpurea**. Copper Beech. The rich, shimmering leaves of this Beech show many tints of copper, crimson and purple. For specimens of permanent color value, or for contrastive grouping there is nothing finer. 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.



Rivers' Blood-leaved Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*, var. *Riversi*,

***Fagus sylvatica*, var. *Riversi*.** Rivers' Blood-leaved Beech is unequalled for intense and constant color. For large groups and specimens admittedly the best dark-leaved tree. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

var. *tricolor*. Leaves purple, margined with rose. Plant in partial shade. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

MAGNOLIAS

The early spring inflorescence of the Magnolia is so fine and profuse as to defy description. The trees are usually planted as single specimens, and nothing is more striking against a background of dark green conifers. Their great flower-cups, glossy leaves and bright fruits extend their attractiveness through the whole season, and they are essential to any well-arranged place.

***Magnolia acuminata*.** Cucumber Tree. Tall, pyramidal, with creamy yellow flowers and scarlet fruits of cucumber shape. 6 to 7 ft., 50c.; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.

***M. glauca*.** Our pretty Sweet Bay, an evergreen tree in the South, but a low deciduous shrub in New England. Opens deliciously fragrant white flowers from June to August; grows well in damp places. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

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Magnolia macrophylla. The leaves are 2 to 3 feet long, giving the medium-sized tree quite a tropical appearance. Flowers white, fragrant, 8 to 10 inches across; fruits carmine. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

M. tripetala. Named Umbrella Tree from the whorled disposition of the leaves. Of medium size, with white flowers and crimson fruits. 4 to 5 ft., 75c.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

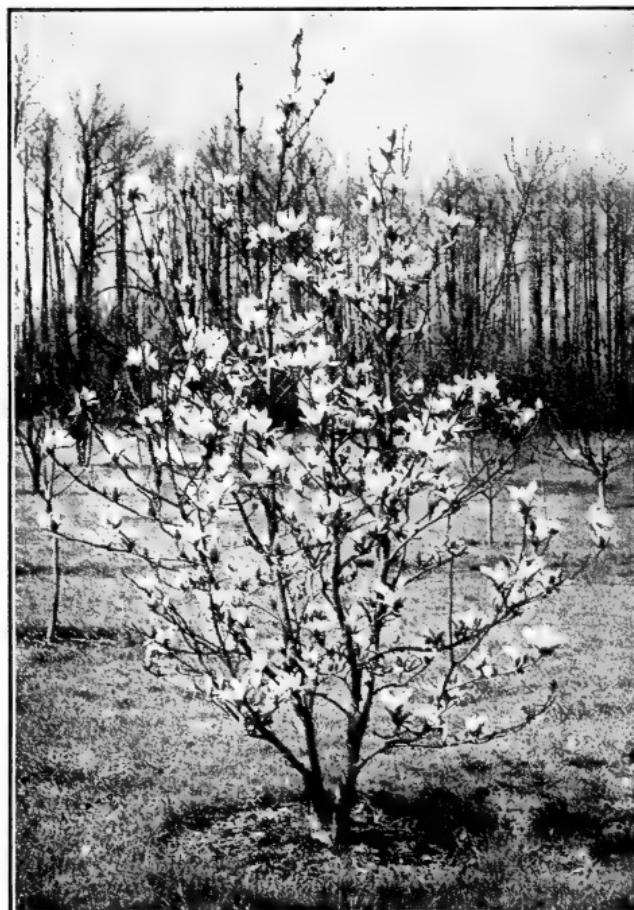
M. conspicua. Chinese, or Yulan. Very showy, as it opens a perfect storm of great white flowers in April, before the leaves. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

M. hypoleuca. A tall tree, with broadly pyramidal head. The large white flowers have scarlet anthers; the leaves a silvery under-surface. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.

M. Lennei. April-blooming; flowers dark rose or purple without, white within. Leaves thick and heavy. Valuable and still rare. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

M. parviflora. Flowers white, fragrant, with crimson stamens and pink sepals. Blooms in August. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

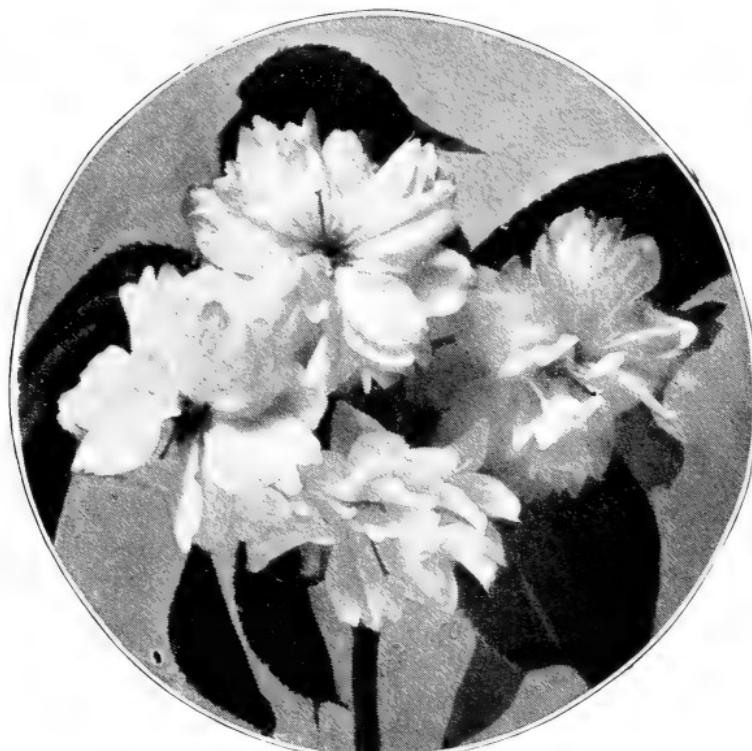
M. Soulangeana. Among the hardiest and finest of foreign Magnolias. Blooms a little later than conspicua, yet before its leaves, which are massive and glossy. White and purple. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.



Magnolia Soulangeana

Union County Nurseries

Magnolia stellata (Halleana). Flowers pure white, semi-double, fragrant, opening first of all the sorts. Dwarf and shrubby, beginning to flower when only 2 feet high; hardy and free-blooming. Deserves profuse planting. 2 ft., \$1; 3 ft., \$2.



Chinese Double-flowering Cherry (*Prunus Sinensis flore pleno*)
See page 12

PLUMS AND CHERRIES

Both Plums and Cherries now belong to the great *Prunus* group. Could Americans but catch the Japanese enthusiasm for "Cherry blossoms," our grounds would greatly gain by it. In spring effects they are fine and cheery. The Japanese species are elegant bits of bric-a-brac, suited to even tiny lawns.

Prunus Avium alba plena. A choice tree of medium size, that is a mass of large, white, double flowers in May. 4 ft., \$1.

P. Padus. European Bird Cherry. Naturally a large, spreading tree, but often grown as a handsome bush. Its white sprays of flowers are followed by black berries. 4 to 5 ft., 35c.

P. rosea pendula. Weeping Japanese Cherry. Grafted on tall stems its branches sweep the grass with wreaths of lovely single, rose-white blossoms early in May. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

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Prunus Sieboldi rubra plena. Flowers clustered, large and beautifully doubled; white, tinged with rose. Exceedingly fine. 4 ft., \$1.

P. Sinensis flore pleno. Chinese Double-flowering Cherry. Pure white flowers that are large and double. A fine old sort. 4 ft., \$1.

P. Virginiana. Choke Cherry. Resembles the Bird Cherry, but is of lower growth. 4 to 5 ft., 30c.

CRABS AND ASHES

The Flowering Apples bloom very early, and their wealth of pink and white bloom fills the air with delicious fragrance. Later their fruits are bright and showy.

The Mountain Ashes are much esteemed for their white flowers and clusters of showy autumn fruit.

Pyrus coronaria, Bechtel's, var. angustifolia. Finest of the class. A tree of medium size, blooming when quite young. Flowers large, as daintily double and regular as a rose; delicate pink. 3 ft., 75c.; 4 ft., \$1.

P. Malus Parkmanni (baccata Japonica). Blooms in charming, long-stemmed clusters of rose and white; buds charming; leaves glossy. 3 ft., 75c.

var. Toringo. A pretty shrubby form, valued chiefly for its rich yellow fruits. 3 ft., 50c.

P. Sorbus, var. Americana. American Mountain Ash. A small tree with pinnate leaves and showy crop of bright red berries. 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

var. aucuparia. European Mountain Ash. Taller and showier in late winter, when its heavy fruit-crop is very bright. 8 to 10 ft., 50c.

var. pendula. Grafted on tall stems this forms a spreading, drooping head, strung thickly with showy berries. 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

var. domestica (Cormus). Has larger fruits; yellowish, with red or orange cheek. 3 ft., 30c.

OAKS

This is a group of titans,—lofty, wide-spreading, ruggedly picturesque,—with vigor unimpaired and grandeur increasing for centuries. To extend the life of one really fine old Oak, who would not willingly cut down whole groups of other trees? Nursery-grown Oaks, frequently transplanted and properly pruned, are not difficult to establish. Their rapidity of growth is really on an average with that of most other trees. Prune severely before planting.



Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*)

Quercus alba. White Oak. Our grand American forest tree; one of the largest and finest in the genus, and always proper to plant. 5 to 6 ft., 75c.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75.

Q. bicolor. Swamp White Oak. Leaves and acorns large; grows well in wet or dry places, and makes a noble tree. 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

Q. castanea. Called Chestnut Oak from the shape of its leaves. 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

Q. cerris. Turkey Oak. Of medium size and dense growth. The finely lobed leaves are deep green until frost; the acorn-cups are mossy. 3 to 4 ft., 75c.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50.

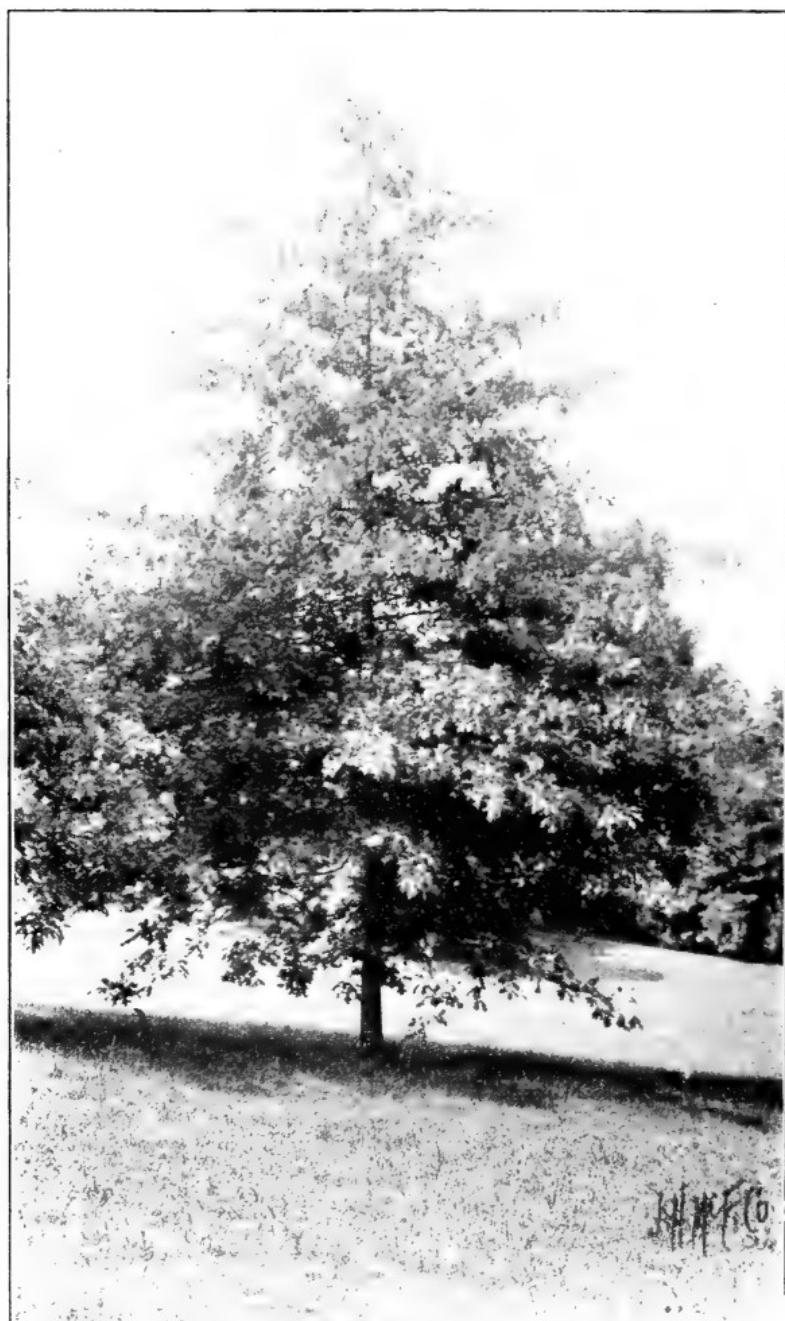
Q. coccinea. Scarlet Oak. Of noble pyramidal growth; clothed with large deep green leaves that change to glowing scarlet in fall. Rivals the Pin Oak in popularity, and will grow rapidly in good soil. 4 to 5 ft., 75c.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

Q. macrocarpa. Mossy Cup, or Bur Oak. A spreading giant, with large, heavy leaves and deeply corrugated bark. Acorns large; cups fringed curiously with moss. One of the best of this great and valuable family. 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

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Quercus palustris. Pin Oak. This Oak has been planted in great numbers now for several years. Its characteristic ovate outline develops early, so that already beautiful avenues and specimens but a few years planted are its best advertisement. The leaves are deep green, glossy and fine-cut, flaming to orange and scarlet in fall. 5 to 6 ft., 50c.; 6 to 7 ft., 75c.; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.

Q. Phellos. Called Willow-leaved Oak from its narrow leaves and peculiar grace. Rather rare and always attractive. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.



Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)

Union County Nurseries

Quercus robur. The well-known Royal Oak of England. 5 to 6 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

var. **concordia.** Although this Golden English Oak shows like a sunburst in spring and early summer, it is quite healthy and hardy, in fact is one of our very finest yellow-foliaged trees. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

var. **fastigiata.** Of fine pyramidal habit, and quite useful for variety. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

var. **purpurea.** Contrasts richly with the other Oaks. The leaves are purplish crimson. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

Q. rubra. American Red Oak. Very large in leaf and stature; unusually quick in growth. The young shoots and stems are red, the whole tree a red beacon in autumn. 4 to 5 ft., 75c.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

WILLOWS

The Willows transplant readily, grow well in all soils, even along the coast, and quickly form trees of good size. All are most graceful, with leaves "blown silver" in the lightest breeze. The bright bark of some sorts is very beautiful in winter. Use for lawns, shade, quick screens, water-side planting, etc.

Salix alba. The European White Willow, a tree of good size, has very light green leaves. 5 to 6 ft., 50c.

S. Babylonica. Our well-known Weeping Willow, greening first of all the trees in spring. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.

var. **dolorosa.** The Wisconsin Weeping Willow, a form with leaves that are whitish or glaucous underneath; tree is hardy farther north than other sorts. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.

S. elegantissima. This, known as Thurlow's Weeping Willow, has a more spreading habit than *S. Babylonica*, and is also more hardy. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

S. pentandra. Laurel-leaved. Leaves glossy, persistent until late in fall. Excellent for masses and water-edges. Can be clipped like a bay tree. 6 to 7 ft., 50c.

S. rosmarinifolia. An effective dwarf ornamental tree of rounded outline. The twigs are slender, the small leaves silvery. 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

S. vitellina. The Golden Willow is valued for its bright yellow bark. To be most effective in winter, plant in groups and prune back severely every year to induce a thick crop of young shoots. 5 to 6 ft., 50c.

var. **Britzensis.** This has bright red bark, and, like the Golden Willow, gives a brilliant bit of color when grouped against evergreens, or when the snow falls. Prune closely. 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.

ELMS

Next to the oak this is our grandest shade and specimen tree. Its branches spread in grand gothic arches, followed by a heavy, drooping fringe of twigs. It grows rapidly, forming majestic specimens that retain their beauty and vigor for many generations.

Ulmus Americana. American Elm. This species is graceful, vigorous and healthful to a wonderful degree. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

U. campestris. English Elm. Has a more open top, smaller leaves, darker bark and heavier twig fringes. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

U. montana. Scotch, or Wych Elm. Of unusually quick, spreading growth; leaves large. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.

var. pendula. Camperdown Weeping Elm. Our stock is grafted upon tall stems. The leaves are large and handsome; the shoots grow picturesquely downward several feet in a season. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.



American Elm (*Ulmus Americana*)



European Horse-chestnut (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*)

Smaller Groups

HARDY SHADE TREES

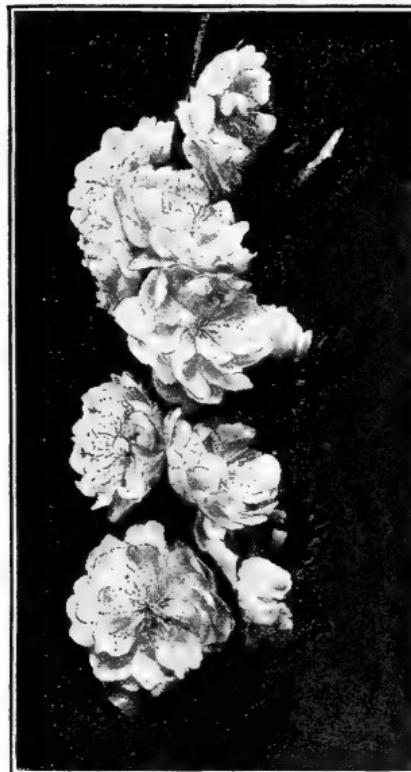
AESCULUS Hippocastanum. European White-flowered Horse-Chestnut. A large tree of fine, regular outline; flowers white, in splendid upright panicles. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.

var. **alba flore pleno.** White Double-flowered. Pyramidal, with larger, showier flowers; no fruits. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

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ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum rubicunda. Leaves a deeper green; flowers rich red. A fine contrast for the White-flowered. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

ALNUS glutinosa imperialis laciniata. Imperial Cut-leaved Alder. A compact, pyramidal little tree, with fine-cut leaves. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.



Flowering Peach (*Amygdalus Persica*)

AMYGDALUS Persica. Flowering Peach. Double white flowers cover this pretty little tree very early in spring. 4 to 6 ft., 35c. var. **purpurea.** Blood-leaved Peach. Valued for its rich crimson leaves in spring. 4 to 6 ft., 50c.

ANDROMEDA (Oxydendrum) arborea. Sourwood, or Sorrel Tree. Usually grown as a large bush. Its drooping racemes of white flowers resemble lilies-of-the-valley. In fall the leaves are flaming scarlet. 2 to 3 ft., 50c.; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.

ARALIA spinosa. Angelica Tree. Has stout, thorny stems, large leaves and huge panicles of white flowers in August. Useful for subtropical grouping. 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

CARPINUS Americana. Hornbeam. Valued for its dense growth and winter retention of leaves, which make it useful for screens and hedges. 3 to 4 ft., 40c.

C. Betulus. Even more twiggy and persistent-leaved. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

CARYA alba. Shellbark Hickory. The nuts are delicious, the tree tall and symmetrical, the leaves dark green, leathery, coloring to rich pure yellows in fall; the tough white wood is greatly in demand. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

CASTANEA Americana. American Chestnut. The nuts are sweeter than those of any other variety; the tree grows fast and needs ample room. Prune closely when planting. 5 to 7 ft., 40c.

C. Japonica. Japan Chestnut. Beside our American giant this is a dwarf, valued because it bears very large nuts at four or five years of age. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., 60c.

Union County Nurseries

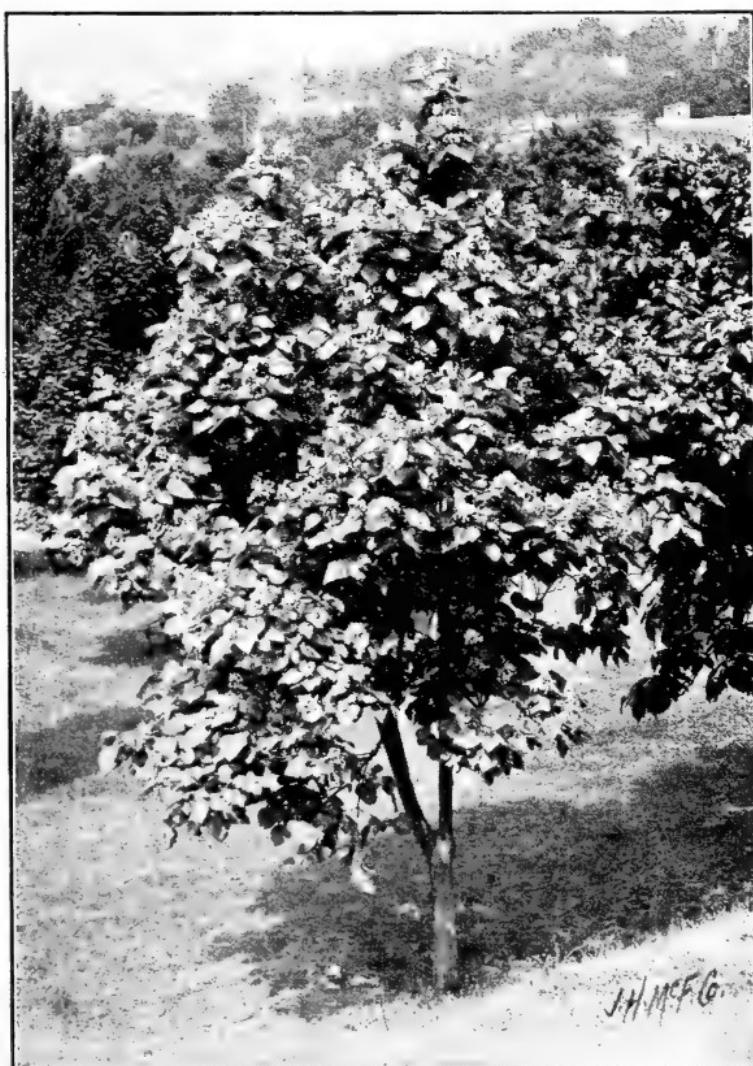
CASTANEA vesca, var. **Numbo**. Has large nuts of Spanish type. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

var. **Paragon**. Bears large nuts when quite young. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

CATALPA *Bungei*. Chinese Catalpa. A curious dwarf that grows much broader than its height. Top-grafted on tall stems it is as good for lawn and terrace use as the bay trees. All the species have great heart-shaped leaves. Grafted, fine heads, 6 to 8 ft., \$1. Transplanted specimens, \$2 to \$5 each. Dwarfs, grafted, at the ground, 50c.; specimens, \$1.50 to \$5 each.

C. Kämpferi. Japan Catalpa. Of medium growth, with fragrant showy clusters of white and purple flowers. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.

C. speciosa. Western Catalpa, Indian Bean. The quick-growing timber tree, valuable also for shade. 6 to 8 ft., 50c.; 8 to 10 ft., 75c.



Catalpa speciosa.

Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.

CEDRELA Sinensis. Of tropical, ailanthus-like appearance. 5 to 6 ft., 60c.

CELTIS occidentalis. Nettle Tree. Of irregular, unique growth; laden with purplish brown berries in fall. 2 ft., 25c.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

CERASUS. See *Prunus*.

CERCIDiphyllum Japonicum. Katsura. Of medium pyramidal growth; leaves heart-shaped, dark green above, silvery beneath. Prefers a damp situation. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

CERCIS Canadensis. Judas Tree, Red Bud. Valued for its beauty in very early spring, when its leafless branches are wreathed with masses of small rosy flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 40c.; 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

C. Japonica. Japan Judas. A smaller tree, with deeper colored flowers in May. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

CORNUS florida. Flowering Dogwood. As early and fine in effect as the magnolias. Its great white flowers are followed by scarlet berry clusters, and these by scarlet leaves. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.; 4 to 5 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

var. rubra. Red-flowered Dogwood. The flowers are a fine rose. The two sorts are often massed together with striking effect. 3 ft., \$1; 5 ft., \$1.50.

C. Kousa. A shrubbier Japanese species, with longer pointed leaves and sepals. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

FRAXINUS Americana. American Ash. Tall, handsome, quick-growing. For large grounds, parks, streets, etc. 6 to 8 ft., 50c.; 8 to 10 ft., 75c.

F. excelsior. English Ash. More rounded in shape. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.



Flowers of *Liriodendron Tulipifera*
See page 22



European Larch (*Larix Europaea*)

See page 22

GLEBITSCHIA triacanthos. Honey Locust. A large, spreading tree, with exceedingly pretty, glossy, pinnate leaves concealing fierce thorns. Has large, curious flat seed-pods. For specimens and hedges. 5 to 6 ft., 75c.
var. inermis. Thornless Honey Locust. Of slenderer growth; almost unarmed. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

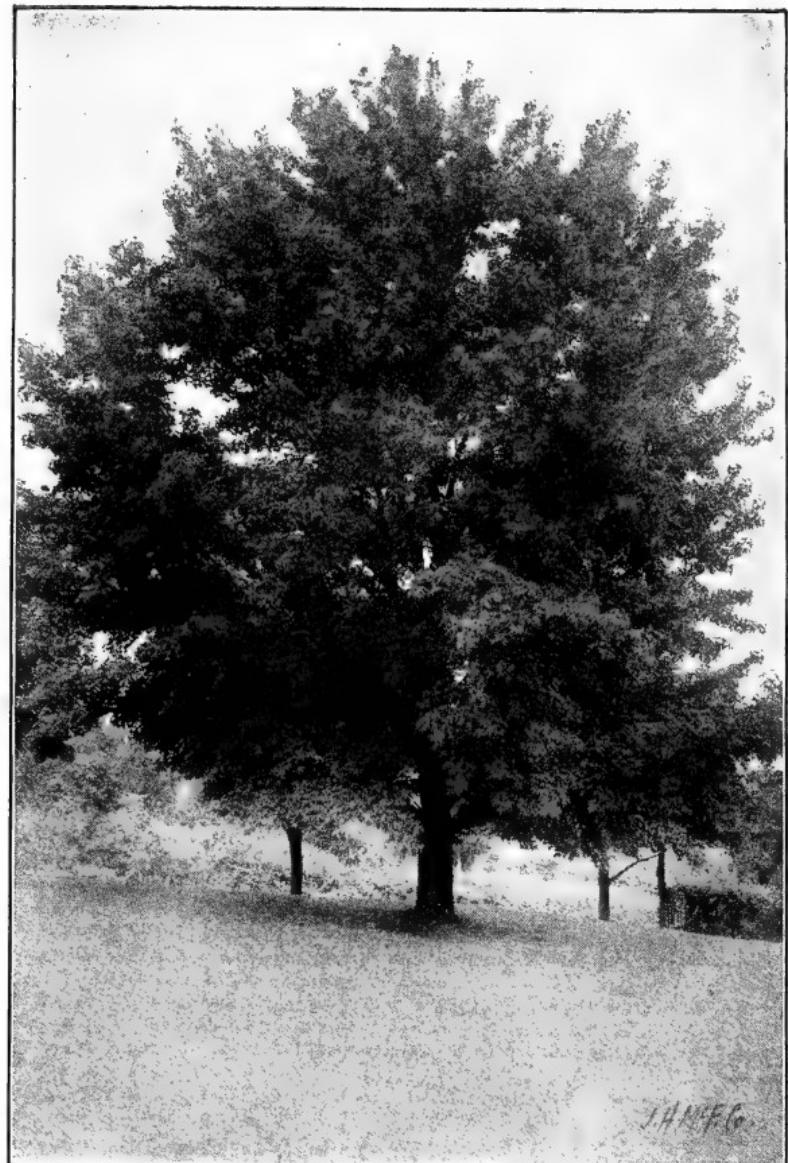
JUGLANS cinerea. The well-known Butternut. 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

J. nigra. Black Walnut. Nuts and wood are valuable; the tree becomes grandly spreading in its maturity. 6 to 8 ft., 75c.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

J. regia. English Walnut. Bears delicious nuts; tree more upright than the Black Walnut, and is decidedly ornamental. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

J. Sieboldi. Japan Walnut. The Nut trees are quite as pretty as many that we plant for shade only. They always delight children, and are often a source of revenue. 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

KŒLREUTERIA paniculata. Small, of rounded outline; a mass of pretty yellow flowers in late July, of golden leaves in fall. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.



Sweet Gum Tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

LARIX EUROPÆA. European Larch. A pyramidal, deciduous conifer, with needle-like leaves and graceful drooping branches. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

LINDERA Benzoin (Laurus). Spicewood. Pleasantly aromatic; valuable for massing; the yellow flowers precede the leaves, and these are followed in fall by bright scarlet berries. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Sweet Gum. A fine, distinct tree that becomes picturesque with age. The star-shaped leaves are glossy and brilliant red in autumn. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. Tulip Tree. This magnificent native grows rapidly to a great height, carrying upward a glossy mass of fiddle-shaped leaves. The bloom is a tulip-like cup of tawny orange and yellow, more beautiful than the average aristocratic orchid. (See page 20.) 6 to 8 ft., 75c.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

Union County Nurseries

MACLURA aurantiaca. Osage Orange. When given room to develop this hedge plant forms a pretty tree, with glossy foliage and large, oddly wrinkled fruits or musky odor. 4 to 5 ft., 30c.

MORUS alba. White Mulberry. Grown for shade and to feed silkworms. A large, spreading tree, with white or black fruits. 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

var. **Tea's Weeping.** Of drooping habit; grows fast. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

M. rubra, var. **Downing's Everbearing.** Bears edible fruits from June until September. 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

var. **Tatarica.** Russian Mulberry. Of especial hardiness. 6 to 8 ft., 50c.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry

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NYSSA multiflora. Sour Gum, Tupelo. Tall and conspicuous by its glossy leaves, which are shining scarlet in fall. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

OSTRYX Virginica. Ironwood. A pretty little tree, with elm-like leaves, and fruit like the hop vines. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

PAULOWNIA imperialis. Our largest-leaved hardy tree. The handsome violet-purple flower-panicles are sometimes a foot long. 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

PLATANUS occidentalis. American Plane Tree, Button-ball. One of our largest forest trees. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.

P. orientalis. Oriental Plane Tree. Bold, picturesque and free in growth. Planted for streets, avenues and banks of streams. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75.

POPULUS alba. Silver Poplar. The Poplars grow fast, cost little and are quickly effective. Few tree families have so many uses. 6 to 8 ft., 40c.

var. **Bolleana.** Pyramidal, but not so slender as the Lombardy Poplar. Both are fine landscape trees. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25.

P. fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. Of obelisk form. At Newport it is planted as a tall hedge to screen stables and objectionable views. Groups of it are very striking. 8 to 10 ft., 50c.

P. monilifera. The well-known Carolina Poplar, quickest growing of all. 8 to 10 ft., 40c.; 10 to 12 ft., 75c.

PTELEA trifoliata. The odd and pretty little Hop Tree has clusters of white flowers in June, followed by hop-like seeds in fall. 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

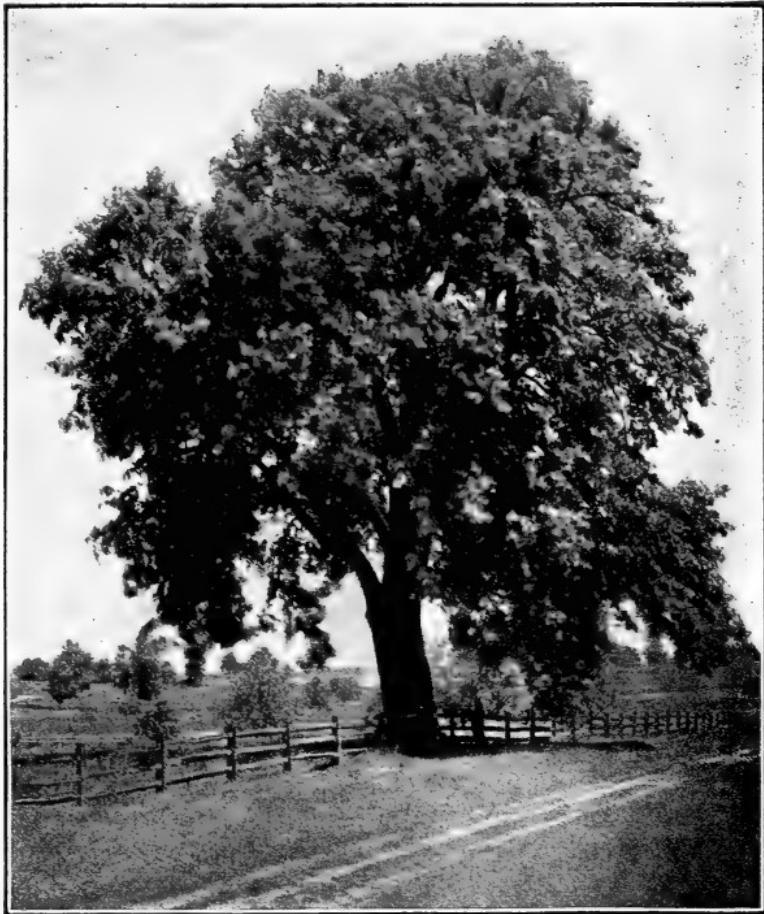
var. **aurea.** Valued for the sunny golden green of its leaves through summer. 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

SALISBURIA adiantifolia. Ginkgo. This tree has a distinguished foreign air and an odd, sketchy outline. The growth is columnar when young, spreading with age. The leaves are like fern pinnules. Washington has some unusually fine Ginkgo avenues. 7 to 9 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

TAXODIUM distichum. Deciduous Cypress. A tall pyramidal tree, with fleecy foliage of light, cheerful green. 5 to 6 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

TILIA Americana. American Linden. Of grand size and rapid growth; suited to parks, avenues, etc., casts a dense shade and is fragrant with small yellow flowers in spring. 8 ft., 75c.; 10 ft., \$1.25.

T. Europaea. European Linden. Somewhat smaller in leaf and stature; has flowers of the same delightful citron odor. 6 to 8 ft., 50c.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.



American Linden (*Tilia Americana*)

TILIA Europæa, var. *argentea*. Silver-leaved Linden. A rare, fine tree, noticeable in any grouping from the silvery appearance given by the lime-white lining of its leaves. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

var. *platyphylla*. Broad-leaved European Linden. Larger in growth and leaf than the other species, and rarer. 8 to 10 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

ZELKOVA Keaki (*acuminata*). A graceful, handsome tree, somewhat resembling the elms fruits drupe-like. The beautifully grained wood is the principal building material in Japan. 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

Evergreens

TREES AND SHRUBS

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS larger than the sizes quoted, frequently transplanted, so that they will lift with good masses of fibrous roots, can always be supplied, and will grow readily if well cared for. All my stock is carefully pruned into symmetrical shape and good root-growth.

ABIES Alcoquiana. A handsome tree, with two-toned foliage—deep green above and silvery blue beneath. 3 ft., \$2.50.

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ABIES Canadensis. Our graceful native Hemlock Spruce. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

A. excelsa. Norway Spruce. This and the Hemlock are used for shelters and hedges as well as specimens. 2 to 3 ft., 40c.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

var. aurea. Has distinct yellow foliage. 3 ft., \$1.

var. inverta. Weeping Norway Spruce. Branches oddly irregular and drooping in growth. A curiosity. 4 ft., \$2.50.

A. orientalis. Oriental Spruce. Erect, with fine outline, and foliage of darkest green. Especially valuable upon Long Island 2 ft., \$2.50; 3 ft., \$3.50.

A. polita. A rare Japanese sort, having young wood of a yellowish tint. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.

A. pungens Kosteri. Koster's Blue Spruce. My stock is grafted from the best "true blue" trees, and is dense, shapely, vigorous and hardy. 2 ft., \$3.50; 3 ft., \$5; 4 ft., \$10.

ANDROMEDA floribunda. A pretty dwarf shrub, with rich, dark, persistent leaves and a profusion of white flower-racemes in spring. 9 to 12 in., \$1.25; 12 to 15 in., \$1.50.



Koster's Blue Spruce (*Abies pungens Kosteri*)



Azalea amœna

AZALEA amœna. The most showy of very dwarf shrubs, aglow with rosy violet flower-masses in spring, with bronze-purple leaves all winter. Much used for bordering drives and edging beds of taller shrubs, for which purpose it is very effective. 9 to 12 in., 50c.; 12 to 15 in., \$1; 15 to 18 in., \$2.50.

BIOTA orientalis. Chinese Arborvitæ. Dark green. These dense little pyramids are quite effective when planted around groups of taller conifers. 2 to 3 ft., 50c.; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

var. *elegantissima*. Rollinson's Golden. Leaves flat and fern-like, golden yellow in the young growth. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

BUXUS arborescens. The well-known Tree Box grows more rapidly and is useful in more ways than any other sort; for grouping, planting against house foundations, for hedges; and, in tubs, for formal gardens, terraces and porches. Can be clipped to any form. All the varieties of Box are long-lived, hardy, dense and glossy-leaved. They grow in sun or shade, preferably the latter. 12 to 18 in., 40c.; 18 to 24 in., 60c.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 ft., \$1.50; 3½ ft., \$2.50; 4 ft., \$3.50 to \$5; 4½ ft., \$5 to \$7.50; 5 ft., \$7.50 to \$15.

var. *variegata*. Leaves edged with yellow and white. 8 to 12 in., 75c.

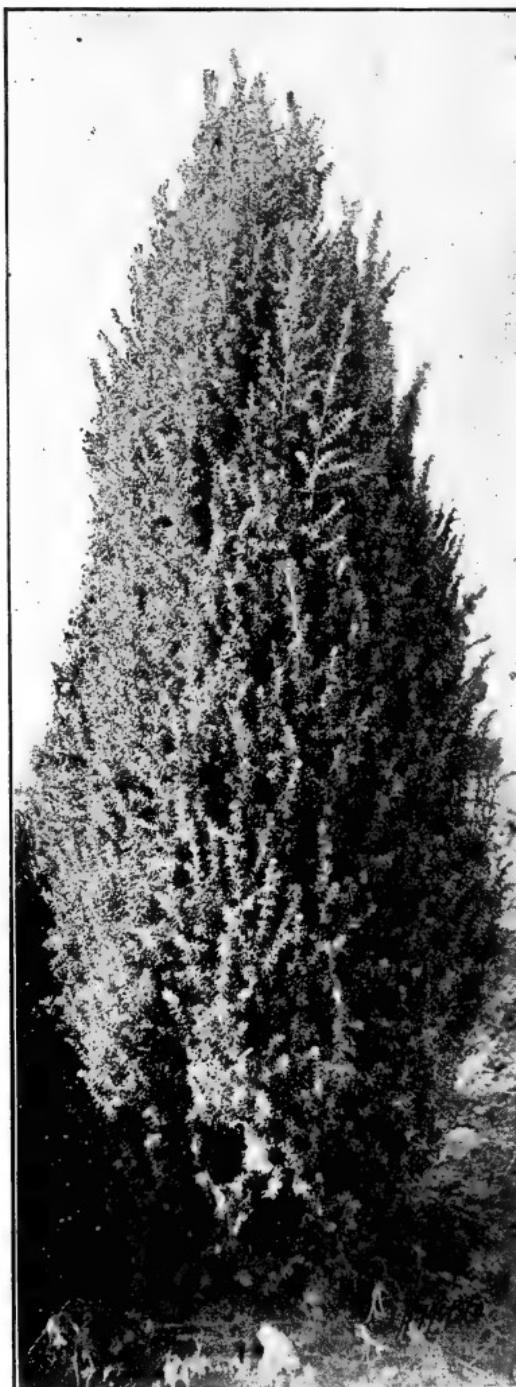
B. suffruticosa. A pretty little dwarf used for edgings. \$5 to \$10 per 100.

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CEDRUS Atlantica glauca Mt. Atlas Cedar. Hardier than the Deodar Cedar, and of fine habit. The foliage is a pretty bluish tint. 2 ft., 50c.; 3 ft., \$1.

DAPHNE Cneorum. An elegant little trailing shrub that forms low green clumps, deliciously scented with rosy pink flower-clusters in May. Particularly useful for edging beds of Rhododendrons and Azaleas. 12 to 15 in., 50c.

EUONYMUS Japonica. Leaves broad and shining; plant in partial shade. 2 ft., 50c.



Irish Juniper (*Juniperus Hibernica*)

ILEX crenata.

The Japanese Holly. Has small myrtle-like leaves. 18 in., \$1; 2 ft., \$1.50.

I. opaca. American Holly. Entirely hardy and more profusely berried than the English sort. 2 ft., \$1.

JUNIPERUS Hibernica. This Forms a slender, dark green column. 2 ft., 50c.; 3 ft. 75c.

J. Japonica. Low, dense and spreading; varies in habit. 2 ft., 75c.

J. Sabina. Prostrate or spreading, with slender branchlets. 18 to 24 in., 50c.

J. Virginiana. Red Cedar. Beautiful even in poor soils where nothing else will grow. 2 to 3 ft., 50c.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.



Nordmann's Fir (*Picea Nordmanniana*)
See page 30

KALMIA latifolia. The thick evergreen leaves of this broad, dense shrub are conspicuous the year round and make it of great value for massing. Its flower-clusters, though large, showy and profuse, are quaintly and daintily formed. Already so famous and generally used as to need little commendation. Our stock is of the best. 18 in., 75c.; 2 ft., \$1.50.

MAHONIA aquifolia. Holly-leaved Mahonia. The upper leaves of this shrub are bronzed to red in winter. Its bright yellow flowers appear in May and are followed by blue berries. 18 to 24 in., 50c.

M. Japonica. Of more upright habit, with large, distinct leaves that do not change in winter. Very distinct and handsome. 18 to 24 in., 75c.

PICEA balsamea. Balsam Fir. A slender, graceful tree of great beauty, particularly when young. 2 ft., 50c.; 3 ft., \$1.

P. concolor. Rare and beautiful; foliage a delicate bluish green, resembling that of the Colorado Blue Spruce, while the habit of the tree is much more graceful. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3 to \$5.

P. nobilis glauca. A handsome Californian species, with foliage of silvery green. 3 ft., \$3.50.



Swiss Stone Pine (*Pinus Cembra*)

PICEA Nordmanniana. Nordmann's Fir. A tree of beautiful outline and proportions; dark green the winter through, and always handsome. Few conifers are as fine as this. 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 ft., \$2.50.

PINUS Austriaca. The Austrian Pine gives a most distinct effect because of its massive, spreading branches, so heavily plumed with long, dark green leaves. One of the most useful species, and probably planted more extensively for ornament than any other. 2 to 3 ft., 50c.; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

P. Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. A pretty little dwarf of compact cone-shape. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

P. excelsa. The Bhotan Pine makes a beautiful and lofty lawn tree. Its silver-blue needles are even longer and more pendulous than the White Pine's. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

P. Mugho. This unique Alpine species forms a dark green, dome-shaped bush, broader than its height; it serves well to give variety and distinction to plantings of evergreens. 12 to 15 in., 75c.

P. ponderosa. Western Yellow Pine. A Colorado species of great size and heavy, dense growth. It is useful in ornamental planting. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

Union County Nurseries

PINUS Strobus. The White or Weymouth Pine is the quickest growing and most beautiful of all our native species, as well as one of the longest-lived and most generally useful. Its long, plump foliage is a delicate bluish green. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.

P. sylvestris. The Scotch Pine, with strong erect shoots and silvery needles, is much used in general planting. 2 to 3 ft., 50c.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

RETINOSPORA ericoides. Of stiff, columnar habit; the heath-like leaves change to violet-red in winter. 18 to 24 in., 50c.

R. filifera. Unique in growth; the central shoot is upright, the branches horizontal, with drooping fringe of threadlike shoots; the foliage is a soft light green. 2 ft., \$1.

var. **aurea.** Young growth profusely marked with yellow. 2 ft., \$2.

R. obtusa. Forms a tall tree, beautiful with delicate masses of feathery foliage. 3 ft., \$2.

var. **nana.** Picturesquely odd in growth and in greenish black tint of leafage. This is the species so much grown in pots by the Japanese. 18 to 24 in., \$1.



Retinospora plumosa

See page 32

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RETINOSPORA pisifera. Tall-growing, with horizontal branches and flattened branchlets. Among the hardiest of the species. 3 ft., \$1.50.

R. plumosa. The small foliage is carried on short branches in soft plumes of clear, light green. 2 ft., 50c.; 3 ft., \$1; 4 ft., \$2.50.

var. aurea. One of the few really golden and constant evergreens. Vigorous and neat in habit. 2 ft., 75c.; 3 ft., \$1.50; 4 ft., \$3 to \$5.

R. squarrosa. Of compact, tufted growth, with steel-colored foliage. Grows tall, but like all other Retinosporas, can be kept sheared to any height. 2 ft., 75c.; 3 ft., \$2; 4 ft., \$3.50.

RHODODENDRONS. See Special List.

SCIADOPITYS verticillata. A hardy, handsome Japanese evergreen, with dark, glossy leaves arranged in curious whorls. \$2 to \$15.

TAXUS adpressa. The Japanese Yew is bushy and spreading; the leaves short and dark green. 2 ft., \$1.50.



Sciadopitys verticillata

T. baccata. The English variety so much used in formal foreign gardens. A model hedge plant also. 2 ft., \$1.50.

THUYA occidentalis. Arborvitæ. Erect, conical, hardy. Its flat light green leaves are beautifully formed. 2 ft., 25c.; 3 ft., 40c.; 4 ft., 75c.

var. globosa. The Globe Arborvitæ forms a dense round head without any pruning. A charming little dwarf. 2 ft., \$1.

Union County Nurseries

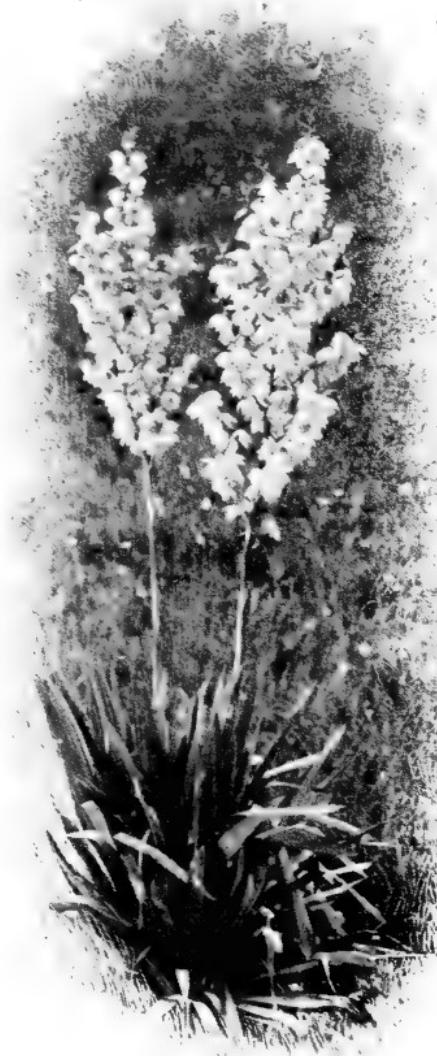
THUYA occidentalis, var. **Hoveyi**. A choice American seedling, with leaves of a rich golden green. 2 ft., \$1. var. **pyramidalis**.

Of compact, columnar growth. One of the best sorts for ornamental grouping. 3 ft., \$1.

var. **Tom Thumb**. An especially pretty and useful dwarf form, with dark green, heath-like foliage. 18 to 24 in., 75c.

THUYOPSIS borealis. Nootka Sound Cypress. Erect and branching, with dark green, fragrant foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

YUCCA filamentosa. Adam's Needle. This plant makes a handsome rosette of long evergreen leaves about its flower-stem, which, in spring, rises to several feet in height, bearing hundreds of large white flowers in a massive cluster. A splendid plant for grouping. Strong roots, 25c.



Yucca filamentosa

RHODODENDRONS

Parks and fine estates now use these superb shrubs in car-load lots, for nothing reconcilable to our climate can show such rich banks of evergreen foliage, or such glorious masses of bloom. Experience having taught us wisdom in the selection of varieties, Rhododendrons are no longer considered difficult to grow. Good masses, beds, borders and specimens are frequently seen even in

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RHODODENDRONS, CONTINUED

small grounds, tended by their owners. The varieties which follow have been selected with a view to combining hardiness with brilliancy or delicacy of color in the flowers. My stock is well up to the standard of a critical trade, has good masses of fibrous roots, and when properly cared for should give the purchaser unbounded satisfaction.

SIX BEAUTIFUL SPECIES

R. Catawbiense. Our most valuable hardy hybrids are seedlings of this species. The lilac-purple flower-clusters are large and abundant.

R. maximum. Great Laurel or Rosebay. Forms a splendid tree with age. The flowers vary in color from white to deep rose. All the bud-cones are rosy-tipped. The leaves are especially large and handsome in this species.

R. ferrugineum. Dwarf and hardy; clusters many-flowered, pink or carmine.

R. myrtifolium. Has larger flowers and smaller leaves.

R. Ponticum. Purple flowers. Needs some protection.

Price 75c. to \$2, according to size.

HARDY HYBRID VARIETIES

Album elegans. Pure white.

Caractacus. Rich purplish crimson.

Catawbiense album. Large white flower-clusters.

Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac.

President Lincoln. Rose.

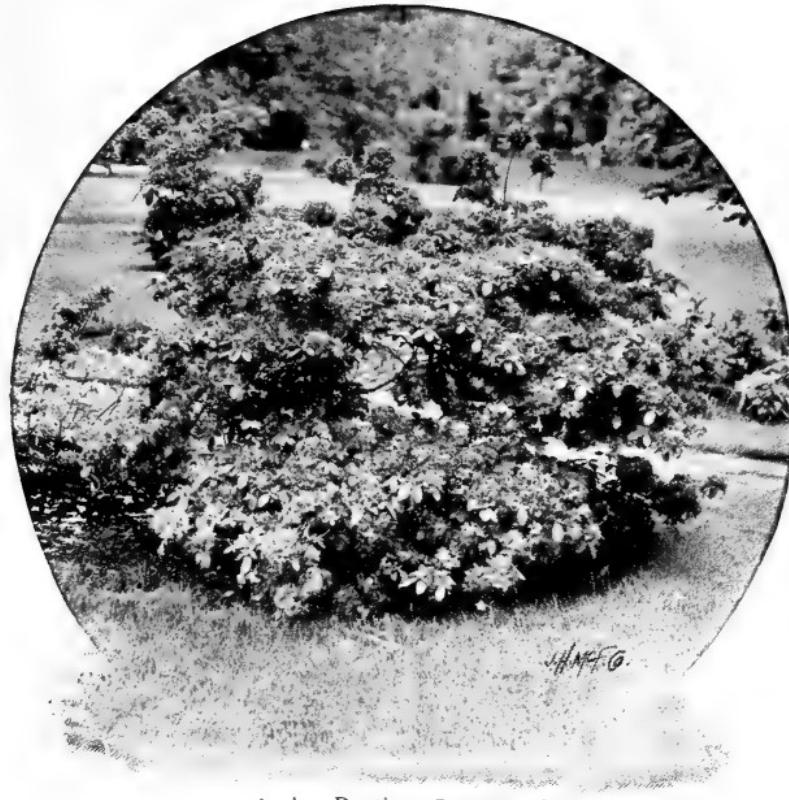
Parson's Gloriosa. Pale blush.

Roseum elegans. Beautiful rose.

Price, \$1.50 to \$3, according to size.



Rhododendron maximum



Azalea Pontica (See page 36.)

Shrubs

DECIDUOUS HARDY SORTS

As a brilliant undergrowth and supplement to even the finest trees, shrubs are, at all times, necessary and important.

SPECIMEN SHRUBS of large sizes and in favorite sorts I can always supply at prices that will be quoted on application.

ACER polymorphum. Japanese Maples. See Trees.

AMORPHA canescens. Indigo Shrub. Small; used for massing; flowers light purple, in June. 1 to 2 ft., 25c.

A. fruticosa. Larger, with deep blue flowers in showier spikes. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

AMELANCHIER Botryapium. Dwarf Juneberry. Early in April this pretty bush shakes out a perfect cloud of fluffy white flowers. The red berries which soon follow are juicy and edible. 2 ft., 25c.

AMYGDALUS nana alba. White Double-flowering Almond. The shoots are strung thickly with double, rose-like flowers early in spring. 2 to 3 ft., 50c.
var. rosea. Pink, double flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

A. Davidiana. Very showy from the early time at which its masses of white, single flowers appear. The first tree to bloom in spring. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

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ARALIA pentaphylla. A graceful shrub, with arching branches and glossy leaves. Useful on rocky banks and slopes. 3 to 4 ft., 25c.

AZALEA amoena. See Evergreens. 12 to 15 in., \$1 to \$3.

A. calendulacea. A showy native sort, with flowers in various rich tones of yellow and orange; a perfect flame of bloom in season. 18 in., 75c.

A. mollis. As hardy as the native species; superb for massing. Flowers in rich-toned yellow, orange and pink. 18 in., 50c.; 2 ft., \$1.

A. nudiflora. Pretty pink and white flowers. 18 in., 50c.

A. Pontica. Ghent Azaleas. These are the profuse-flowering eastern hybrids, so greatly valued for their brilliancy and fragrance in spring and summer. The flowers show in various bright shades of yellow and red. (See page 35.) 18 in., 75c.

A. viscosa. Has exceedingly pretty clustered white flowers in midsummer; quite fragrant. 18 in., 50c.

BACCHARIS halimifolia. Groundsel Tree. This is most attractive in fall when covered with fluffy white seed-pods. 3 to 4 ft., 25c.

BERBERIS Sieboldi. All the Barberries are vigorous, neat-habited and hardy; showy in autumn from their bright leaves, and later with profuse crops of bright berries. This species has scarlet berries. 2 ft., 35c.

B. Thunbergii. This finest and most useful of all the Barberries is of low, dense, horizontal growth; has large bright red fruits that remain fresh until the following spring, and coppery red foliage in autumn. Used for borders of all kinds, hedges, etc. 12 to 18 in., 15c.; 18 to 24 in., 25c.; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

B. Neuberti. Of upright, spineless growth; leaves silvery. 12 to 18 in., 50c.

B. vulgaris. Golden yellow flowers and scarlet fruits.
var. *purpurea*. Named Purple-leaved Barberry from its violet-purple leaves and fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 15c.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. Sweet Shrub. Has quaint, double, chocolate-brown flowers and glossy leaves. Spicily fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

CARAGANA arborescens. The Siberian Pea Tree has pinnate leaves and pretty yellow flowers. 2 ft., 25c.
var. *pendula*. Of drooping habit. Grafted on tall stems. 3 ft., 75c.

CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus. Blue Spirea. Produces large, fragrant blue flower-clusters from midsummer until frost. Valued for bedding. 2 ft., 25c.



Chionanthus Virginica

CHIONANTHUS *Virginica*. Usually grown in shrub form. The large, heavy leaves are almost hidden in spring by a mist of fragrant, drooping white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

CLETHRA *alnifolia*. Sweet Pepper Bush. A pretty little native shrub, with delightfully fragrant spikes of white flowers in summer. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

COLUTEA *arborescens*. Called Bladder Senna from its curiously inflated red seed-pods. Large-growing: flowers pea-shaped, yellow. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

CORNUS *alba* (*stolonifera*). Red Osier Dogwood. The bright red bark produces fine effects in winter against the snow or evergreens. 2 to 3 ft., 15c.

C. alternifolia. Has large leaves and large clusters of fragrant, ivory-tinted flowers. 3 ft., 35c.

C. macrophylla (*brachypoda*). More vigorous, with heavier leaves; fruits purplish black. 3 ft., 50c.

C. Mas. The Cornelian Cherry produces its yellow flower-clusters before the leaves: it has bright red fruits. 2 to 3 ft., 20c.

C. sanguinea. The European Red Osier Dogwood, with blood-red bark in winter. 2 to 3 ft., 20c.; 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

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CORNUS sanguinea elegantissima argentea. White-edged leaves; leaf-stems red; unusually pretty. 2 to 3 ft., 50c.; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

var. **Gouchaulti aurea.** Similar to Elegantissima, but stronger in growth; leaves margined with golden tint which does not burn in summer. 2 ft., 35c., 3 ft., 50c.

C. Sibirica. Red Siberian Dogwood. Used in the same way. Prune all bright-barked sorts back well to induce a thick crop of shoots. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.; 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

C. sericea. Silky Cornel. Red-barked; leaves silky pubescent; fruit-clusters a showy light blue. 2 to 3 ft., 30c.

For other species of *Cornus*, see Trees.



Cornus sericea

CORYLUS Americana. American Hazelnut. Valuable for screens, groups and nuts. 2 ft., 30c.

C. Avellana. The European Hazelnut. 2 ft., 25c.

var. **purpurea.** Purple-leaved Filbert. Fine and conspicuous from the rich tint of its leaves. 2 ft., 35c.

C. macrocarpa. Large leaves and nuts. 2 ft., 50c.

CRATÆGUS Crus-galli. Large, spreading, long-thorned, handsome in bloom and fruit; leaves and "apples" are scarlet in fall, the latter persistent through winter. 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

C. Oxyacantha. Hawthorn. The famous English hedge plant, covered with white flowers in May. 4 to 5 ft.; 25c.

var. **alba flore pleno.** Double White-flowered Thorn. 4 to 5 ft., 50c.; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

var. **rosea flore pleno.** Double Rose-flowered. 4 to 5 ft., 50c.; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

Union County Nurseries

CRATÆGUS Oxyacantha, var. *coccinea flore pleno* Pauli.

Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn. The most beautiful variety of its color, and very profuse in bloom. The flowers are very double and regularly formed. 4 to 5 ft., 50c.; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

DESMODIUM penduliflorum (*Lespedeza Sieboldi*). A pretty, low-growing shrub, with rose-colored flowers in September. 2 ft., 25c.

DEUTZIA crenata. The beautiful white-flowered single variety, preferred by many to the double sorts. 3 ft., 20c.; 4- to 5-ft. specimens, 35c.

var. *flore pleno*. Double White-flowered Deutzia. Spreading, showy, very handsome. 3 ft., 20c.



Deutzia gracilis

DEUTZIA crenata, var. *Pride of Rochester*. Excels all older sorts in size of its large white double flowers, in profusion of bloom and length of blooming time. 3 ft., 20c.

D. gracilis. Dwarf Deutzia. A low, round, beautiful bush, covered in early summer with graceful sprays of pure white single flowers. Used for forcing, pot culture and Easter decorations, besides outdoor culture. 12 to 18 in., 25c.

var. *rosea*. A new variety, with pretty, campanulate, rosy blush flowers. 3 ft., 20c.

D. hybrida Lemoinei. A Gracilis hybrid, differing from the latter mainly in being of more upright growth. 18 to 24 in., 25c.

D. scabra. Rough-leaved Deutzia. Flowers white, single, in small clusters. Grows about 6 feet high. 3 ft., 20c.



Flowers of *Diervilla*

DIERVILLA, or WEIGELA. All the species are classed here, according to recent botanical rulings. They bloom in June and July after the lilacs. They make a strong growth, and the wide trumpet-shaped flowers, appearing profusely all over the bushes, make them very showy.

D. amabilis. Medium size, blush-white. 3 to 4 ft., 25c.
var. variegata. Leaves daintily edged with white; flowers light pink. 3 to 4 ft., 25c.

var. Sieboldi alba marginata. Leaves finely edged with yellow and white; flowers rose-colored; more hardy than previous variety. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

D. candida. Of larger, erect growth. The pure white flowers are borne most profusely in June, but appear at intervals all summer. 3 to 4 ft., 25c.

D. hybrida, var. Eva Rathke. A new sort, with flowers of clear, bright crimson; blooms perpetually. Already a favorite. 2 to 3 ft., 35c.

D. rosea. Of erect, compact growth, with rose-colored flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 25c.

D. sessilifolia. An attractive native shrub, bearing loose terminal heads of yellow flowers in summer. 3 ft., 40c.

DIRCA palustris Called Leatherwood from its tough, pliant shoots. Used for thongs by the Indians. The small yellow flowers appear very early. 3 ft., 50c.

ELÆAGNUS longipes. Japan Oleaster, Silver Thorn, etc. Its silvery leaves, pretty yellow flowers and profuse fruitage of brilliant red berries ensure this shrub wide and continued planting. 3 ft., 50c.

Union County Nurseries

EUONYMUS alatus. A curious species; branches 2 to 4 inches, broad and corky winged; fruits purple. 3 ft., \$1.

E. Bungeanus. A Chinese species, with very large and abundant fruits of orange, pink and yellow. Rare and fine. 4 ft., 75c.

E. Europæus. The European Euonymus is a pretty, slender bush, holding a thick shower of rose-colored fruits after its leaves have fallen. 4 ft., 35c.

E. latifolius. Especially ornamental because of its broad leaves and large fruits of deep blood-red. 12 to 18 in., 25c.; 18 to 24 in., 50c.

E. nanus. A pretty dwarf, with bright red fruits. This and the last are purple-leaved in fall. 15 in., 25c.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. This, one of the finest shrubs of its season, is difficult to propagate and always scarce. It has large, single white flowers, that string its branches thickly in May, giving it the name of Pearl Bush. 3 ft., 35c.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora
See page 42

Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.

FORSYTHIA suspensa. Golden Bell. The golden yellow flowers of all the Forsythias are like a burst of sunshine on a gray day, flowering profusely as they do, before any tree has shown a leaf in spring. *Suspensa* is of graceful drooping growth. 3 to 4 ft., 25c.

var. *Fortunei*. Of more upright and vigorous growth. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

var. *aurea*. Leaves edged yellow. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

F. viridissima. Upright, with deep green bark and leaves. 3 to 4 ft., 25c.

HALESIA tetraptera. Silver Bell, or Snowdrop Tree. While its leaves are yet small the branches of the Silver Bell are almost hidden by thick fascicles of white, drooping bells. 4 to 6 ft., 50c.

HAMAMELIS Virginica. Witch Hazel. Opens its odd yellow flowers along bare branches late in November. 2 ft., 25c.; 3 ft., 50c.

HIBISCUS Syriacus. Althea, or Rose of Sharon. I offer a variety of the best sorts, with flowers of all colors. 3 to 4 ft., 25c.

HYDRANGEA paniculata. This parent form of the well-known *Paniculata grandiflora* is of the same general character as that variety, but its flower-heads, being smaller, are carried more erect. 3 to 4 ft., 25c.

H. paniculata grandiflora. The most popular shrub of the time. Showy and bloom-enduring in an almost flowerless season; vigorous and entirely hardy in the most exposed situations. (See page 41.) 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

H. quercifolia. Oak-leaved Hydrangea. A handsome bush with fine heads of white flowers and large, oak-shaped leaves. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

HYPERICUM aureum. The Hypericums are useful for covering poor or shady spots where few other plants will thrive. They are almost creeping in habit, and gay with large, single yellow flowers from summer until frost. *H. aureum* is one of the best sorts, and its bloom is very handsome. 2 to 3 ft., 40c.

H. densiflorum. Shrubby; flowers smaller, very abundant. 2 to 3 ft., 35c.

H. Moserianum. New. Has unusually large and brilliant flowers. 18 in., 25c.

ILEX verticillata. The Deciduous Holly is valuable for planting in low moist places. Its branches gleam with their scarlet fruitage until spring is near. 3 ft., 50c.

ITEA Virginica. A rare native shrub, white with long flower-racemes in June; scarlet, with rich leaves in fall. Fine for massing. 3 to 4 ft., 40c.

Union County Nurseries

KERRIA Japonica. Japan Corchorus. Opens globular yellow flowers from summer until fall. 3 to 4 ft., 25c.
var. **flore pleno.** The double yellow flowers appear in the leaf-axils as early as May. A favorite shrub of old-time gardens. 3 to 4 ft., 25c.

var. **variegata.** Dwarf and twiggy, with white-variegated leaves and single pale yellow flowers. Makes a pretty ornamental hedge. 2 to 3 ft., 30c.

LIGUSTRUM Ibota (Amurensis). A good hedge or shrubby plant. Leaves glossy, flowers white. 2 to 3 ft., 10c.
var. **Regelianum.** Dense and low-growing, the branches spreading horizontally. 2 ft., 25c.; 3 ft., 40c.

L. ovalifolium (Californicum). The Japanese Privet is evergreen in sheltered places, and so pretty in leaf and flower, so adaptable for screens, hedges, groups, etc., so hardy and thrifty, that the demand for it is great. 2 to 3 ft., 10c.; specimens, \$1 to \$5.

var. **tricolor.** Leaves oddly marked with yellow, green and white. 2 ft., 35c.

L. vulgare. Common or European Privet. Narrow-leaved, with showy white flowers. 2 ft., 10c.

LIMONIUM (Citrus) trifoliata. The Hardy Trifoliate Orange is taking first rank as an ornamental and protective hedge plant on many fine estates. Early in spring come its white flowers; all summer its glossy leaves are beautiful; then, in fall, are brightened by the dull red glint of its quaint bitter fruits. Its long, stiff thorns are always on duty. 3 ft., 50c.

LONICERA Alberti. Somewhat creeping; leaves narrow; violet bell-shaped flowers. These are the Bush Honeysuckles. 8 to 24 in., 25c.

For other varieties, see Vines.

L. chrysanthia. 2 ft., 25c.

L. fragrantissima. This species has unusually fragrant flowers appearing before its leaves, which are almost evergreen. 3 ft., 50c.

L. Morrowi. Valuable for its red fruits. 2 ft., 25c.

L. Tatarica. Tartarian Honeysuckle. Creamy pink flowers in pairs, followed by bright red berries. 2 ft., 25c.

var. **alba.** Forms a high bush, with creamy white, fragrant flowers in May or June. 2 ft., 25c.

MYRICA cerifera. Wax Myrtle. In olden times fragrant candles were made from the waxy substance covering the fruits of this pretty shrub. The leaves are glossy. 12 to 18 in., 25c.; 18 to 24 in., 35c.

PAVIA parviflora. Dwarf White Horse-chestnut. A dense, dome-shaped bush of deep green, spangled with upright panicles of bloom in July. The red anthers add to the showiness of the white flowers. 2 ft., 50c.

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PHILADELPHUS coronarius. The fragrant old Garland Syringa, or Mock Orange, with large, milk-white flowers. 3 ft., 25c.

var. **aureus.** Dwarf, with leaves of a light golden yellow. 18 in., 25c.

var. **nanus.** Of medium size, dense and shapely. 12 to 18 in., 25c.; 18 to 24 in., 35c.

P. grandiflorus. Exceptionally strong in growth and large in flower. The lower branches are semi-weeping. 3 ft., 25c.

P. Zeyheri. Very showy, as it bears large white flowers in great profusion along its branches. 3 ft., 25c.

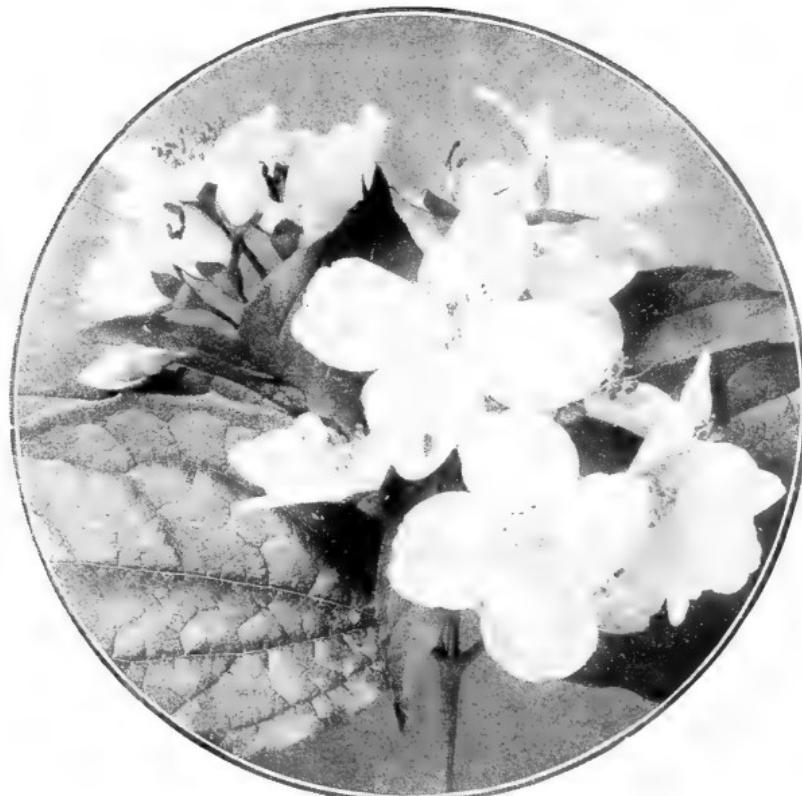
POTENTILLA fruticosa. Shrubby Cinquefoil. Produces golden yellow flowers throughout the summer. 2 ft., 20c.

PRUNUS Japonica. The whole shrub is a thick, rosy mist of single flowers in April. The young shoots and leaves are glossy crimson, changing to rich purple in autumn. The small white single flowers cover the shrub in April. 3 ft., 50c.

P. Pissardi. In great demand for contrasts because of its rich and constant purple leaves. Prune in winter for stronger shoots and darker tints. 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

P. triloba. Flowers semi-double, delicate pink, thickly set on slender branches. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

For other species, see Trees.



Flowers of *Philadelphus coronarius*

Union County Nurseries

PYRUS arbutifolia. The Chokeberry is dwarf and bush-like, but can be trained to single stem. In spring it is white with fleecy flowers, in winter brilliant with red berries. 2 to 3 ft., 20c.; 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

P. Japonica (Cydonia). A hedge of this fine old scarlet-flowered plant is very ornamental when well kept, looking, in early spring, like a stream of fire. Its fierce thorns make it protective also. 18 to 24 in., 15c.

var. nivalis. Leaves narrow, flowers white. 18 to 24 in., 25c.

For other species, see Trees.

RHAMNUS Cathartica. Buckthorn. Another pretty hedge plant with dark green leaves, white flowers and black fruits. 2 ft., 25c.

R. frangula. A handsome lawn shrub, with attractive foliage and red to black fruits. 3 ft., 30c.

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. The White Kerria has large, single white flowers at the tip of each shoot. Hardy, of medium size, has black seeds, and blooms all summer. 2 ft., 25c.

RHUS copallina. Dwarf Sumach. Grown for its long fronds of glossy pinnate leaves that change to glistening crimson and scarlet in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 35c.

R. Cotinus. Smoke Tree. This shrub has minute, hair-like flowers in great masses. So curious in effect that Parsons compares it to "a cloud of smoke suffused with sunlight." 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts.

R. glabra laciniata. The Cut-leaved Sumach is smaller in growth, with deeply cut leaves as glossy and scarlet as Copallina's. 2 ft., 40c.

R. Osbecki. Taller, with odd and handsome leaves; very bright in fall. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

R. typhina. The Staghorn Sumach, with brilliant "torches" of red fruit and scarlet leaves in autumn. 3 ft., 25c.

var. laciniata. Fine-cut, frond-like leaves; very beautiful. 3 ft., \$1.50.

RIBES aureum. Yellow-flowering Currant. Opens spicy yellow flowers in drooping racemes all over the bush; quite early. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

R. Gordonianum. This pretty species has bright pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

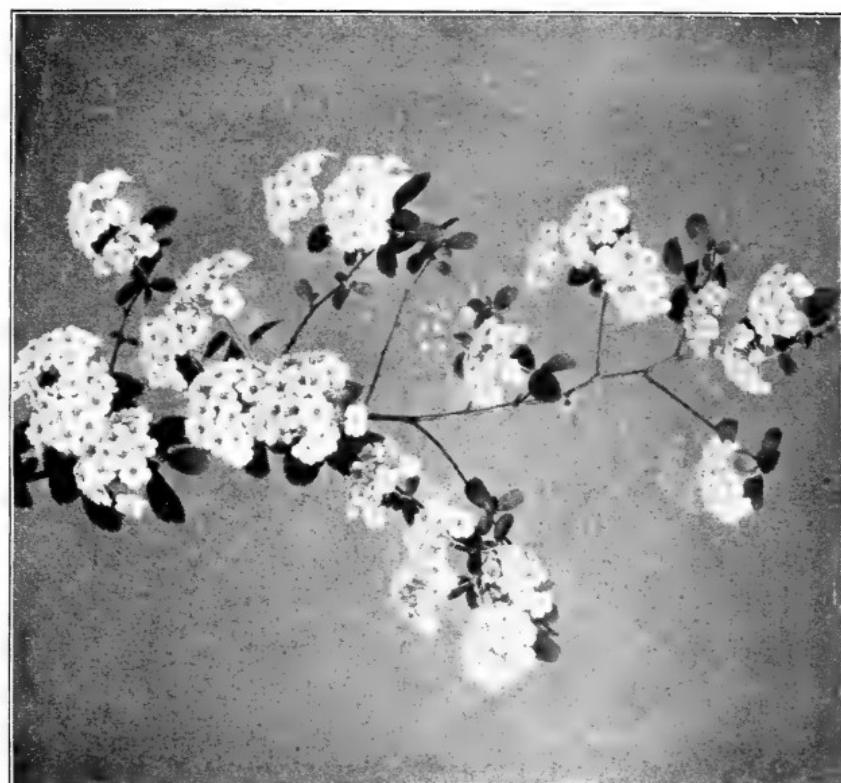
ROSA. See Special List.

RUBUS odoratus. Flowering Raspberry. Rosy purple flowers. 3 ft., 35c.

SAMBUCUS Canadensis. The well-known Elder, with flat, cream-white heads of flowers and heavy crops of purple berries. 3 to 4 ft., 25c.

S. nigra aurea. A fine golden-leaved sort. 3 to 4 ft., 25c.

S. pubens. The Red-berried Elder. 3 to 4 ft., 30c.



Flowers of *Spiraea Douglasi*

SPIRÆA arguta multiflora. Dwarf; the best pure white, very early-flowering Spirea. 25c.

S. Billardii. Bears rose-colored flowers nearly all season. 25c.

S. Bumalda, var. Anthony Waterer. Dark crimson flowers, borne in large heads and in great profusion all summer. A valuable new dwarf sort. 25c.

S. callosa alba. A pretty and symmetrical dwarf sort that bears white flowers continuously. 25c.

S. Douglasi. The deep rose-colored flowers of this variety are borne in spikes in late summer, when most needed. 25c.

S. opulifolia. Of strong growth; flowers white, in flat cymes in June. 25c.

var. *aurea*. In this extremely pretty variety the flowers are double and the leaves fresh golden yellow. 25c.

S. prunifolia. The fine old-fashioned Bridal Wreath has long sprays set thickly with small double white flowers in May before the leaves. 25c.

S. Reevesi fl. pl. Large round clusters of double white flowers completely cover this compact bush in June. 25c.

S. Thunbergi. Dwarf, rounded, graceful; foliage golden green; flowers small, white; among the first to bloom in spring. 25c.

S. Van Houttei. Perhaps the finest of all the Spireas. Its dense drifts of white flower-wreaths are singularly graceful, and its autumn foliage is bright. 25c.

Union County Nurseries

STEPHANANDRA *flexuosa*. Compact-growing, with leaves like the hawthorn, and a multitude of white flowers in June. 3 ft., 50c.

STYRAX *Japonica*. This forms a large shrub or small tree, white in June, with drooping flower-bells on long stems. Fine anywhere, but especially adapted to small yards and cemetery lots. 3 ft., 45c.

SYMPHORICARPUS *racemosus*. The well-known Snowberry, with large, milk-white fruits. 3 ft., 25c.

S. vulgaris. The Indian Currant, with drooping ropes of coral-red berries. 3 ft., 25c.

SYRINGA *Josikæa*. Hungarian Lilac. Of distinct, tree-like growth, with heavy, glossy leaves and purple flower-clusters in June, when most other Lilacs have faded. 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

S. Persica alba. The White Persian Lilac is superb and still rare. Its delicate white flowers are quite fragrant and faintly shaded with purple. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

S. Rothomagensis. Rouen Lilac. An exceedingly fine hybrid, with abundant reddish flower-panicles of great size and beauty. 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

S. vulgaris. The sweet old-fashioned purple Lilac. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.



Syringa vulgaris

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SYRINGA vulgaris, var. **alba**. Old-fashioned White Lilac.
2 to 3 ft., 25c.

var. **Charles X.** Of strong, rapid growth, with handsome leaves; trusses large, rather loose, reddish purple.
2 to 3 ft., 50c.

var. **Ludwig Spaeth**. Distinct and superb; its purplish red plumes are long and composed of large florets.
2 to 3 ft., 50c.

var. **Marie Legraye**. Valuable for forcing on account of its very large panicles of white flowers. The finest white Lilac.
2 to 3 ft., 50c.

var. **Maxime Cornu**. Double flowers of lilac-rose.
2 to 3 ft., 50c.

var. **Rubra de Marley**. Flowers rosy purple, in large clusters and very abundant.
2 to 3 ft., 25c.

S. villosa. A Japanese species that blooms in large branching panicles two weeks before the other Lilacs. The flowers are fragrant, light purple in the bud, white when open; leaves large and heavy.
2 to 3 ft., 50c.

TAMARIX Africana. Besides their ordinary uses, shrubs of this group are valuable for planting near the sea. Their growth is strong, but slender and upright, their leafage as light as that of the asparagus; their flowers light and fringing, usually in some warm shade of red. Africana blooms in June.
3 to 4 ft., 25c.

T. Gallica. Light pink flowers in May.
3 to 4 ft., 25c.

T. Kashgarica. With plume-like foliage of steel-blue color; blooms in midsummer.
3 to 4 ft., 35c.

T. Odessana. Similar to above, but not so compact in growth; hardy in the northwest.
3 to 4 ft., 25c.

VIBURNUM acerifolium. Low-growing; leaves maple-like; flowers in flat cymes in May, followed in fall by clusters of black berries.
3 ft., 25c.

V. cassinoides. Flower-heads white, in June; black berries.
2 ft., 30c.

V. dentatum. White; dense and bushy.
2 ft., 30c.

V. Opulus. High Bush Cranberry. Fine red berries follow the handsome white midsummer flowers.
3 ft., 25c.
var. **sterilis**. Guelder Rose. The beautiful old sort, so well known and esteemed.
2 ft., 25c.

V. plicatum. Japan Snowball. Of better habit, with handsomer plicate leaves and whiter flowers more delicately formed.
2 ft., 30c.; 3 ft., 50c.

V. tomentosum. Dwarfer, with sterile white flowers in flat cymes along the branches early in June.
2 ft., 30c.

WEIGELA. See Diervilla.

XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia. A large shrub, with long racemes of white, five-petaled flowers in April or May. It blooms profusely even when quite young. The leaves are large and heavy.
12 to 18 in., 35c.

Union County Nurseries

XANTHORRIZA apiifolia. Yellow Root. A pretty little shrub for fringing banks. Has neat, cleft foliage and small maroon flowers in feathery sprays. 12 to 18 in., 35c.

R O S E S

A list of Hybrid Perpetuals, Teas, etc., will be furnished on application.

ROSA lucida. Native; flowers rosy pink in June; the red fruits are showy.

R. multiflora. Of Japanese origin and very beautiful. Covered with clusters of single white flowers in June.

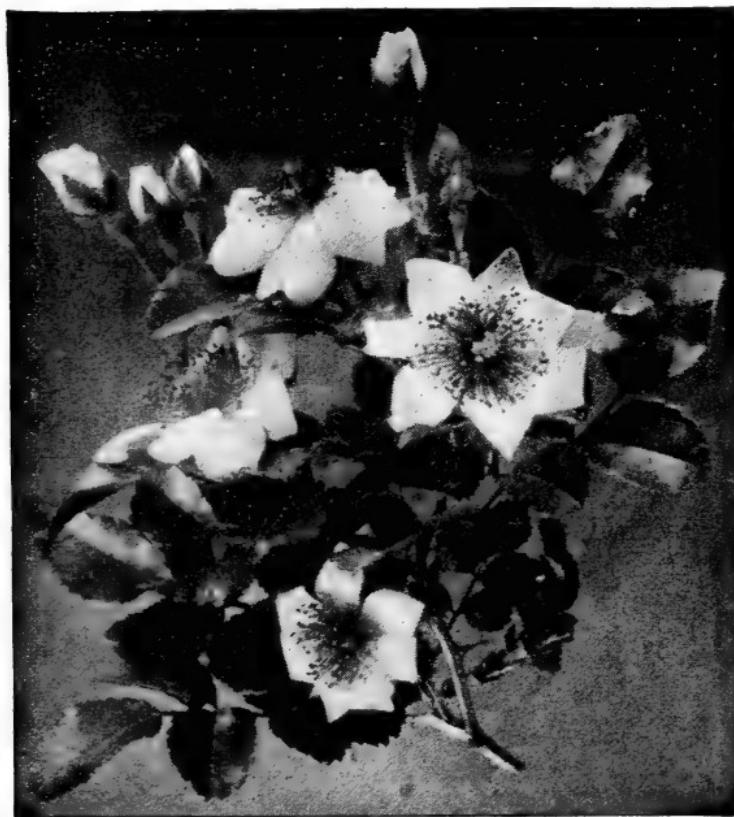
R. rubiginosa. The loved old Sweetbrier, fragrant in flower and leaf.

R. rugosa. Few hardy Roses have been planted in such large numbers as this Japanese species. At Newport it is much planted in masses of 10 to 100 plants together, and the effect is magnificent. It has large, wrinkled leaves, single pink flowers 4 to 5 inches across, followed by red fruits as large as cherries. Fine, also, as a hedge plant. This, the type, has pink flowers.

var. **alba.** Pure white flowers, with a heavy brush of golden stamens.

var. **Madame Georges Bruant.** Flowers white, semi-double, clustered; beautiful long buds.

Price of good 2- to 3-ft. bushes, 25c.



Rosa *Wichuraiana* (See page 50)

Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler. This now famous Rose scarcely needs description, so greatly have its characteristics of profuse clustered crimson bloom, vigorous rapid growth, fine distinct leafage and entire hardiness taken the public fancy. Undoubtedly the best crimson Climbing Rose, handsome also in standard form, or when pegged down for bedding.

Pink, White and Yellow Ramblers. These resemble the Crimson in habit, but have flowers of the colors indicated in their names.

Helene. The latest Rambler, a seedling, with large, clustered, rosy violet flowers.

ROSA setigera. The beautiful Prairie Rose, full of large pink single flowers in June.

R. Wichuriana. The Memorial Rose is a dainty yet vigorous little creeper, with glossy evergreen leafage and clustered single white flowers, followed by red berries. It is used for covering banks and bare spots, or may be wreathed upward over arches.

Price, 2- to 4-ft. bushes, 25c.; specimens, 50c. to \$3.

Hedge Plants

For protective and ornamental hedges a much greater variety of material is now used than formerly. This latitude has added greatly to the beauty of the landscape everywhere. Few people think of the hedge as a home for birds, but the planting of evergreen hedges might form an important chapter in the popular new book, "How to Attract the Birds."

We quote below prices on stock most usually planted, and can supply Hedge Plants of almost any other variety found useful or ornamental.

DECIDUOUS

Althæas. Double and Single, of various colors.

Berberis. Thunberg's and other handsome sorts.

Citrus trifoliata. Hardy Orange.

Cornus. The Crimson and other Bright-barked Dogwoods.

Crataëgus. English Hawthorn and other varieties.

Deutzias in variety. See page 39.

Ilex crenata. Close and fine.

Ligustrum ovalifolium. The beautiful California Privet, and other sorts.

Maclura aurantiaca. Osage Orange.

Rosa rugosa. Japanese Rose.

Spiræas of various sorts. See page 46.

Syringas. The Lilaes make a beautiful hedge. See p. 47.

Union County Nurseries

HEDGE PLANTS—VINES

Clematis. *C. paniculata* and some other sorts are now planted to cover protective hedges of the thorny deciduous shrubs with garlands of leaf and bloom.

Lonicera Many of the Honeysuckles, notably, *Halliana*, are fine for this sort of work.

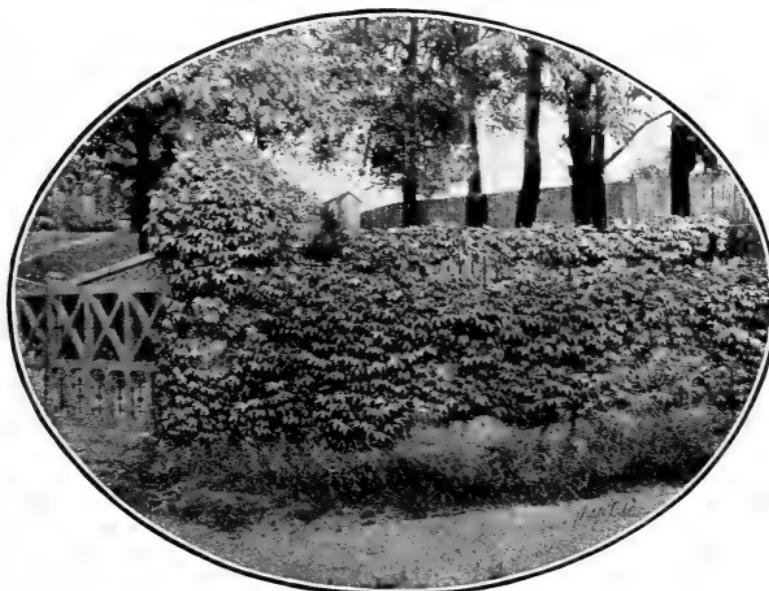
EVERGREEN

Arborvitæ. The American, Golden and other sorts. See pages 27 and 33.

Abies Canadensis, excelsa and other sorts. See page 26.

Buxus arborescens, suffruticosa, etc. See page 27.

Retinospora. Most of the sorts described on page 31.



Ampelopsis Veitchii

Vines

CREEPING AND TRAILING

ACTINIDIA arguta. A climbing Japanese vine, with handsome leaves and fig-like, edible fruits. The flowers are white, with purple center, and sometimes cover the whole vine. 3 ft., 35c.

AKEBIA quinata. This singularly pretty climbing shrub also comes from Japan. It has odd, five-parted leaves, purple flowers and ornamental fruits. 4 to 5 ft., 25c.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii (tricuspidata). Boston or Japan Ivy. Self-climbing; covers smooth walls with green or scarlet—according to season—with but little trouble to the owner. Strong, 2-yr. plants, 25c.

Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.

AMPELOPSIS Virginica (quinquefolia). Virginia Creeper. Leaves large, five-parted; extra vigorous. Requires some training. Strong, 2-yr. plants, 20c.

var. **Engelmanni.** Shorter pointed, clinging closer; grows 6 to 10 feet in a season. Strong, 2-yr. plants, 30c.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon. Grows rapidly and has enormous leaves that soon cast a dense shade. Called "Dutchman's Pipe Vine," from its odd brown flowers. 5 to 6 ft., 50c.

BIGNONIA grandiflora. Shrubby, with pinnate foliage and magnificent clustered flowers of fine size, leathery texture and open trumpet-shape; the color is deep scarlet. 2 to 3 ft., 35c.

B. radicans. Our native Trumpet Creeper, with smaller flowers of scarlet and orange color. 4 to 5 ft., 25c.

CELASTRUS scandens. Bittersweet. Although its foliage is quite pretty, this vine is grown chiefly for its bright scarlet and orange berry clusters that cling to the vine all winter. 3 to 4 ft., 30c.

CLEMATIS coccinea. Flowers scarlet, bell-shaped. Exceedingly pretty. 2-yr. vines, 40c.

C. Flammula. European Sweet Clematis. Flowers white, small, fragrant. 2-yr. vines, 25c.

C. Henryi. This is one of the showier large-flowered sorts, with wide splendid white flowers. 2-yr. vines, 65c.

C. Jackmani. Purple flowers of the same type. Both these varieties bloom profusely in early summer, and at intervals all the season. 2-yr. vines, 65c.

C. Kermesinus Bright wine-red flowers. 2-yr. vines, 65c.

C. montana. Fragrant white blossoms resembling single anemones are borne in the axils of the leaves. 2-yr. vines, 40c.

C. paniculata. Has been widely advertised. It blooms more freely than any other small-flowered Clematis, and is of quick, luxuriant growth. Its flowers are white, fragrant and massed in showy panicles. 2-yr. vines, 25c.

C. Virginiana. Virgin's Bower. Extra hardy and free-flowering. Blooms in beautiful garlands. 2-yr. vines, 25c.

C. viticella. Delicate purple flowers, about 2 inches across. 2-yr. vines, 25c.

EUONYMUS radicans. This pretty evergreen vine is found very useful for covering foundations of buildings, etc., and for bordering beds. It is also grown as a shrub in tubs for winter decoration. 12 to 15 in., 20c.

var. **variegata.** Leaves small and silvery, bordered with white and pink. Used in the same way as the plain green form it gives beautiful effects. 12 to 15 in., 25c.

Union County Nurseries

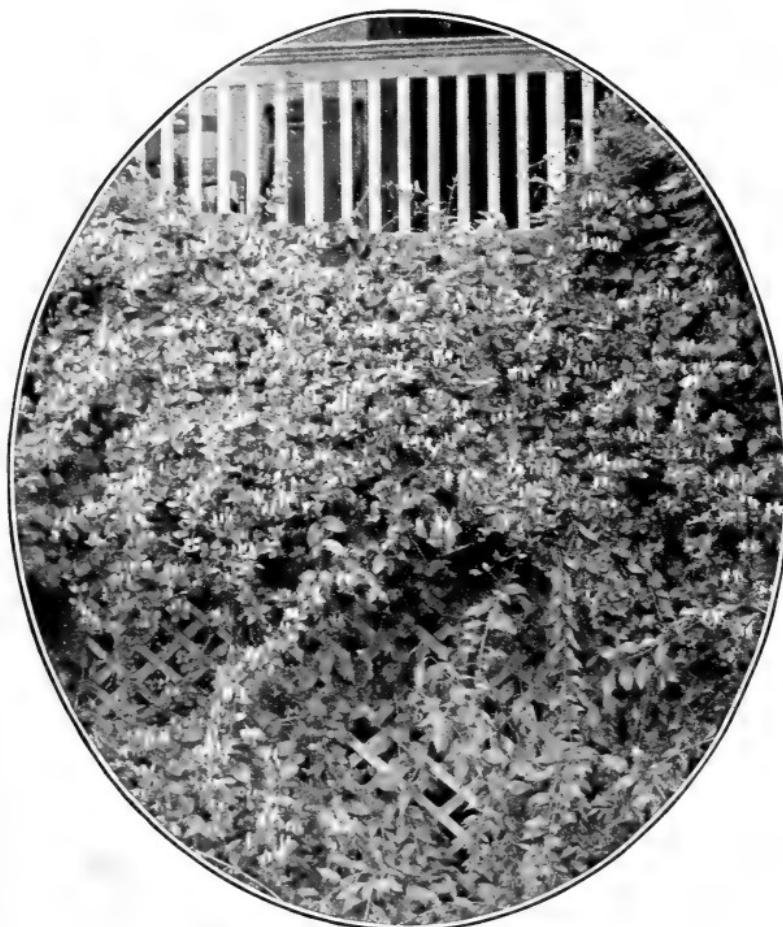
HYDRANGEA scandens. The Climbing Hydrangea has large leaves and white flower-plumes. It makes a heavy growth when once established and is very effective. 2 ft., \$1.

JASMINUM nudiflorum. The Yellow Jasmine may be grown either as shrub or vine. Its beautiful yellow flowers open before we are quite sure that winter is gone. 2 ft., 30c.

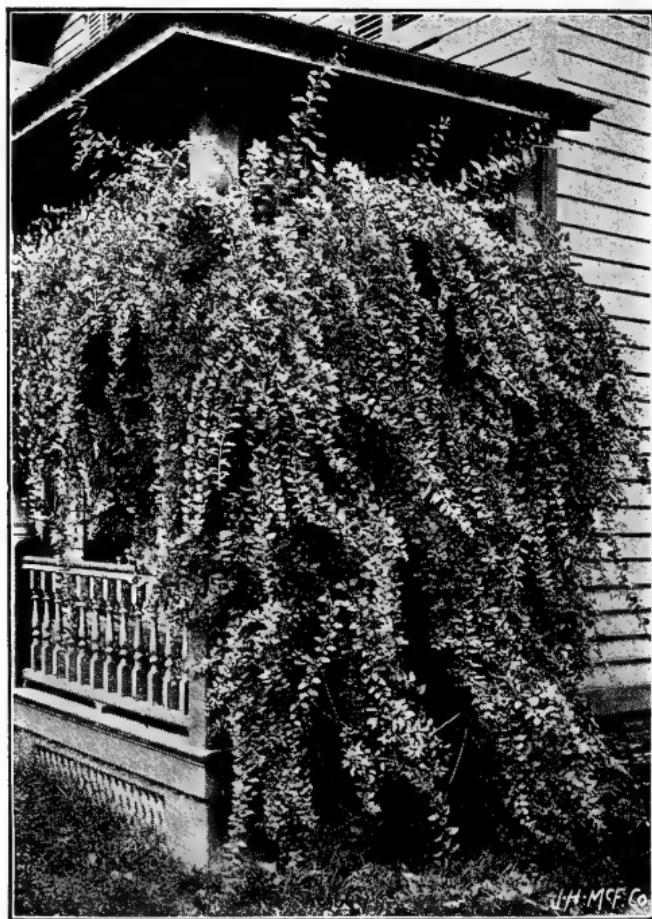
LONICERA brachypoda aurea reticulata. Japan Golden Honeysuckle. This golden-leaved vine is very bright in effect and beautiful enough to justify its long name. The flowers are white and fragrant. 3 ft., 25c.

L. Halleana. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. Unusually luxuriant and almost evergreen. The sprays of white and creamy yellow flowers are borne all through the season. Besides their usefulness as climbers the Honeysuckles are now used for covering slopes, bare spots, etc. This and the above are fine for that purpose. 3 ft., 25c.

L. periclymenum, var. **Belgica**. Monthly Fragrant, or Dutch Honeysuckle. Has beautiful pink and cream-colored flowers, often almost red. 3 ft., 25c.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Halleana*)



Matrimony Vine (*Lycium Chinense*)

LONICERA Sinensis. Chinese Honeysuckle. This fine old variety has dark, leathery crimson-tinted leaves, and reddish flower-buds that are creamy white when expanded. 3 ft., 25c.

LYCIUM Chinense. Matrimony Vine. Of wonderful vigor and fruitfulness. The blossoms are bright purple, and are followed by scarlet berries nearly an inch long, every branch drooping with their weight. The habit of the vine is entirely distinct from any other, making it most desirable. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

PERIPLOCA Græca. Called Silk Vine from its glossy leaves. Grows fast and twines high. The purple-brown flowers are axillary. 3 ft., 25c.

WISTARIA frutescens. This is the pretty native form, with clusters of lilac-white flowers in May. 3 ft., 25c.

W. Sinensis. Often called "the prince among climbing plants," for its rapid growth, elegance and beauty. Covers tall trees or high balconies with heavy wreaths of foliage and clusters of lilac-blue flowers in May. This and the next bloom at intervals all season. 3 ft., 35c.

var. alba. Chinese White Wistaria. One of our finest Chinese importations. The elegance and delicacy of its flowers are notable. 3 ft., 50c.

Union County Nurseries

Plants

PERENNIAL AND HARDY

The garden of hardy flowers has a warm advocate in every landscape gardener, and the increasing demand for plants of this character shows how the gospel of good taste is spreading. These are the gardens that increase in beauty as years go by, varying it sympathetically with every change of season.

ACHILLEA Ptarmica, var. **The Pearl**. In July this plant is covered with sprays of small, white double flowers. One of prettiest border and bouquet plants. 25c.

ALTHAEA rosea. Hollyhocks. I offer a collection of fine double and single sorts in several colors. 25c. each; \$2 per doz.

ANEMONE Japonica and its varieties, **A. J. alba** (Honoree Jobert) and **Whirlwind**. From September to November these Anemones vie with the Chrysanthemums for favor.



Anemone Japonica

Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.

ANEMONE Japonica, continued.

From graceful masses of dark leaves their slender flower-stems rise thickly, topped by large flowers of waxen white or pink. Whirlwind has white semi-double flowers. 25c. each, \$1.75 per doz.

AQUILEGIAS (Columbines). I can supply the best of the different species and recommend a free use of them. Such sorts as *Canadensis*, *Cærulea* and *Chrysanthæ* should be planted in quantity. 25c. each, \$1.75 per doz.

BELLIS perennis. English Daisy. One of the prettiest border plants for shaded places. The flowers are very dainty and double. White and pink, 20c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$9 per 100.

CAMPANULAS (Bellflowers) bloom showily through the summer droughts and are valued for that reason. *Carpathica*, *Persicifolia alba*, *rotundifolia* and other popular sorts, 25c. each, \$1.75 per doz.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Sinense. These are the Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemums that keep the garden bright until late in November. Best varieties of different colors, 25c. each, \$2 per doz.

CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-valley. Good clumps, 25c.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). Old-fashioned flowers of the showy, tall sort, valued for their rich tints of blue. The white varieties are also fine. 25c.

DIANTHUS barbatus. Fine strains of the Sweet William. Deep blood-red, white, pink, etc., 25c. each.

D. plumarius. Single and Double Scotch Pinks, that bloom so freely and are so fragrant in June and July. 25c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

var. Her Majesty. An exceedingly free-flowering and fine white double variety. 30c.



Lilies-of-the-Valley (*Convallaria majalis*)



Japan Iris (See page 58)

DICENTRA spectabilis. The well-known early-blooming Bleeding Heart, with drooping sprays of curiously formed red flowers. 25c.

DIGITALIS purpurea, var. *gloxinioides*. This is the best section of a stately old flower family, long cultivated in English gardens, and now finding appreciation here at home. The flower-stems are several feet long and remain beautiful for weeks. Pure white, purple, rose, etc., 25c. to 50c. each.

FUNKIA. Day Lily; Plantain Lily. In most varieties the broad-veined leaves are almost as handsome as the flowers. The plants spread into fine clumps in a few years if given a rich moist soil and partial shade.

F. grandiflora. Large blue flowers. 25c.

var. *alba*. White, fragrant flowers that open in the dusk of summer evenings. 30c.

var. *variegata*. Leaves margined with yellow. 25c.

F. Sieboldi. Flowers violet; leaves silvery gray. 25c.

GALANTHUS nivalis. The pretty little Snowdrop. 25c. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.

HELIANTHUS. Fine perennial Sunflowers, such as "Golden Bouquet," **Maximiliani**, **Orgyalis** and **Multiflorus plenus**. The flowers of the latter are as double and regularly formed as dahlias; the others are very bright and loosely graceful in effect. 25c.

IRIS Germanica. A fine old flower, as handsomely formed and many-hued as any of the orchid races. The most effective way to plant a mass of Irises is to use one color only, and it should be distinct and bright. Fine named varieties, including may beautiful colors, 25c. each.

I. lœvigata (Kæmpferi). Japan Iris. These differ from the German species in opening their flowers wide and flat, and in bloom later. In rich, moist soil the flowers are sometimes 6 to 8 inches across and of gayest hues. Fine named varieties, 25c. each, \$2 to \$3 per doz.

LOBELIA cardinalis. The tall, vivid Cardinal Flower. When properly grown, in rich, moist places, we have no finer perennial. 25c.

PÆONIA officinalis. Herbaceous Peonies are enjoying quite a revival of popularity. They are planted in masses and groups, like rhododendrons; are used for bordering groups of these evergreens, for specimens, bedding, etc. Their vigor, hardiness and great, showy blooms entitle them to a place of honor anywhere. Strong roots, 50c. each, \$4 per 10, \$30 per 100.



Hardy Phlox

Union County Nurseries

PHLOX decussata. A noted landscape gardener has said of this plant that "No perennial is more worthy of culture, more satisfactory in many situations, or more effective when grouped or planted singly." The Phloxes are bold, hardy and brilliant in bloom and growth, showing many rich hues and delicate shades in the colors of their flowers. Named varieties, 15c. to 25c. each, \$1.50 to \$4 per doz.

RUDBECKIA laciniata fl. pl. The "Golden Glow" now reflected in all modern gardens. It is like a splendid clump of tall sunflowers in effect, but the double blooms are more abundant than the sunflower's, and the plant is neater in habit. 25c. each, \$1.50 per 10.

VIOLA odorata. Blue and White varieties, without good beds of which no garden is complete. 25c. each, \$12 per 100.

Grasses

FOR ORNAMENTAL BEDDING

These perennials form beautiful groups, or additions to beds of flowering shrubs. They always add grace and harmony to the landscape, and their cool, silvery, neutral tints are most restful to eyes weary of tropical bedding.

ARUNDO Donax. Great Reed. 10 to 15 feet high; quite tropical in effect. 25c.

var. *variegata*. Leaves striped with white; very striking. 50c.

BAMBUSA Metake A feathery evergreen Bamboo of easy culture. Strong clumps, 50c.

ERIANTHUS Ravennae. 9 to 12 feet high, with great silky flower-plumes. Strong clumps, 50c.

EULALIA Japonica. The plain green type. Handsome and heavily plumed. 35c.

var. *gracillima univittata*. Its narrow, sweeping foliage gives the plant a peculiar sinuous grace. 35c.

var. *variegata*. The leaves are variegated with white and yellow. 35c.

var. *Zebrina*. Has long leaves crossed with bands of white and green. Extremely odd and pretty. 35c.

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Abies Canadensis (See page 26)



